

# THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For MARCH, 1778.

Description of the Southern Part of the Province of New-York, from Albany to the Sea-Shore	99
Memoirs of Anna Maria Schurman	ibid.
Letter II. On the Character and Manners of the French Nation	101
Anecdotes	102
Mathematical Correspondence	ibid.
The Hypochondriack, No. VI.	105
The History of Nancy Pelham	107
A Memento to my Lords the Bishops	112
Anecdotes of Samuel Ornik	ibid.
An Essay on Oratory	113
Comparison between Demosthenes and Cicero	ibid.
The three Sharpers, an Arabian Tale	115
Parliamentary History	117
Debates in the House of Lords	ibid.
— on the State of the Nation	ibid.
— Examination of Merchants at the Bar	ibid.
— in the House of Commons, on Mr. Burke's Motion relative to the Indian Treaties	118
— H. of Lords, further Proceedings on the State of the Nation	119
— the same in the House of Commons	121

Debates on the Supplies voted	122
— in the House of Lords on the Motion for Gen. Carleton's Letter to Lord G. Germaine	ibid.
— on Gen. Gates's Letter	ibid.
— in the Committee of Enquiry on the Duke of Richmond's Resolutions concerning the Army in America and the Expences of the War	123
— in the House of Commons on Lord North's Plan for Peace	125
— in the House of Lords on the Duke of Bolton's Motion for the Surveyor of the Navy to attend	128
— on the Duke of Grafton's Intelligence from France	129
— State of the Budget in the House of Commons	130
Impartial Review of New Publications	131
List of New Books	134
The British Theatre	135
Description of Boring with a Brake for Coal Mines. &c.	136
Poetical Essays	138
Monthly Chronologer	140
Marriages, Deaths, &c.	142
American Affairs	143

With the following Embellishments, viz.

An accurate MAP of the Southern Part of the Province of NEW YORK;

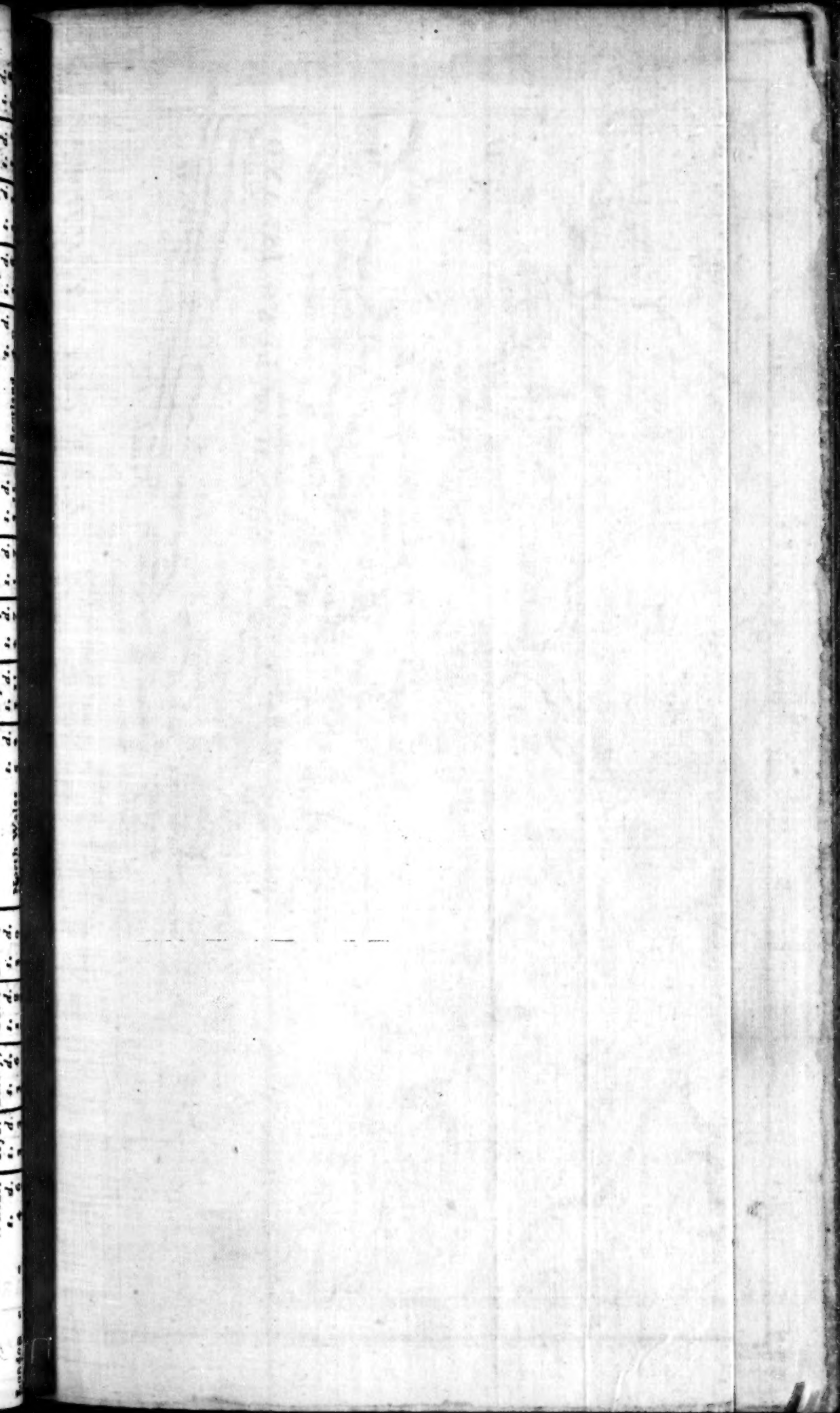
A N D

A Representation of the MACHINE used in Boring for the Discovery of COAL MINES.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.  
 of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.











The  
Southern Part  
of the  
**PROVINCE of**  
**NEW YORK:**  
with Part of the  
adjoining Colonies.  
By Tho<sup>s</sup>. Kitchen Sen<sup>r</sup>.  
Hydrog<sup>r</sup>. to his Majesty.

English Miles.  
0 5 10 15 20 25

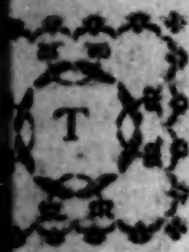




# LONDON FOR

DESCRIPTION OF THE  
OF NEW YORK, FROM

With an



THE great change is likely to have North America the avowed dependence of the colonies, now rendered by the presence, renders it politically necessary that we should be intimately acquainted with every part of a country on the eve of accomplishing a mission foretold by Professor travels, so far back as 1788, to be an event that would probably take place in about 1790. The conduct of the operations of our large parts, will likewise dwell on the minds of men, who have early for its support, and the naturally arising upon the occasion references to descriptions of the country. For these reasons, we have planned, of giving maps and descriptions of all the countries that have been the seat of war, from the fleet and army under the command of the Howes began their operations on the American continent. In the last Magazine we conducted a tour to Albany, where the tour commences, and delineates the northern part of the province, from the sea coast. The climate, soil, and face of the country in the three provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, so little, that the description

## SELECT

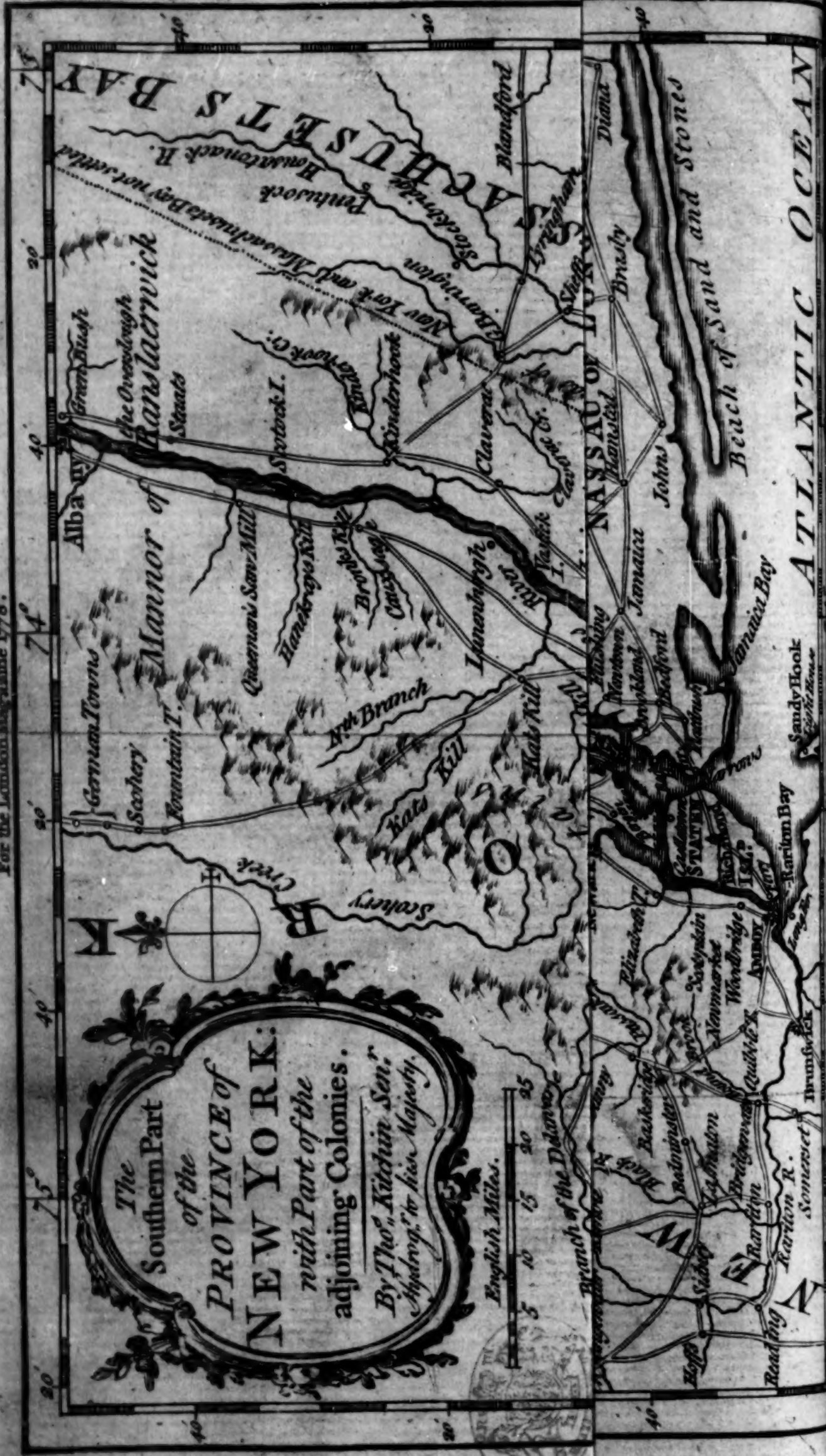
(Continued)

## MEMOIRS OF

THIS very accomplished whose genius was of a singular kind, was



For the London Magazine 1778.





THE  
LONDON MAGAZINE,  
FOR MARCH, 1778.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE PROVINCE  
OF NEW YORK, FROM ALBANY TO THE SEA SHORE.

*With an accurate Map of the Country.*

**T**HE great change which is likely to happen in North America, from the avowed independence of the thirteen colonies, now supported by the perfidy of France, renders it politically necessary, that we should be intimately acquainted with every part of a country, that on the eve of accomplishing a revolution foretold by Professor Kalm in his travels, so far back as the year 1738, to be an event that would most probably take place in about forty years. The conduct of the war, and the operations of our large army in these parts, will likewise dwell upon the minds of men, who have paid so dearly for its support, and the reflections naturally arising upon these subjects, whenever they are investigated, will occasion references to descriptions and maps of the country.

For these reasons, we have pursued our plan, of giving maps and descriptions of all the countries that have been the seat of war, from the time that the fleet and army under the command of the HOWES began their operations on the American continent. In our last Magazine we conducted our readers to Albany, where the present map commences, and delineates all the southern part of the province of New York, down to the sea coast.

The climate, soil, and face of the country in the three provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, are so little, that the description of

one, includes the whole; the land situated at the greatest distance from the sea is diversified with little hills, chains of mountains, forests, and fertile vales, the latter producing great crops of European grain, and of Indian corn; and all kinds of vegetables; and fruit in greater perfection than England. All our poultry and every species of game are to be met with in great abundance, they have also plenty of horned cattle and horses; the inland country on these accounts is by far the most agreeable to live in, for as you advance towards the coasts, the land is low, flat, and marshy. By reference to the map it will be seen where the high land terminates.

ALBANY and NEW YORK are the capital cities of the province, the first we described in our last, and of the second, we propose to give a full account in our next, to accompany a distinct map, on a large scale, of *York-Isle* and its environs.

Eastward from New York is the province of Connecticut, which enjoyed a separate charter before the present troubles, and makes one of the thirteen colonies that have assumed independence, this country forms the western division of New England; but it is neither so fertile nor so healthy as the province of New York; the chief towns are LONDON and HERTFORD, but they are of so little note, that no satisfactory account is given of them in any of our Geographical Dictionaries, nor in the voyages and travels to this part of the world.

SELECT LIVES AND MEMOIRS.

*(Continued upon the Plan mentioned at p. 7.)*

MEMOIRS OF ANNA, MARIA SCHURMAN.

**T**HIS very accomplished lady, whose genius was of the most rare and singular kind, was born at Cologne in the year 1609, of parents who held the repute of opulent citizens, but who probably would never have



have thought of bestowing any extraordinary care or expence on the education of their daughter, if she had not discovered almost in her infancy, a genius capable of comprehending every branch of human science. At six years of age she began to cut out figures, landscapes and flowers in paper with the points of her scissors, without any patterns. At eight, she learned in a few days, to draw and paint flowers after nature, in water colours, and she afterwards carried this art to such perfection, that a collection of her flowers is preserved in the BRITISH MUSEUM, and is one of the curiosities shewn to strangers who visit it. Her portrait is likewise shewn in the same room where her flowers are kept, and serves as a proof, among many others, of the high esteem in which she was held by the literary world, and by persons of the first rank in life, her contemporaries.

At ten years of age it is affirmed, she took but three hours to learn embroidery. She then applied herself to music, sculpture, painting, and engraving, and succeeded in all; but was most eminent for miniature portraits in water colours, and for cutting portraits upon glass with the point of a diamond. Hebrew, Greek, and Latin were so familiar to her, that professors of these languages were astonished at it: she also spoke Italian, French and English fluently; and had a competent knowledge of geography. Her hand-writing was so inimitably fine, that she was solicited by the curious in most parts of Europe for specimens, to preserve in their cabinets. We are not informed at what period of her life she quitted her native country; but it appears that she had been settled some time at Utrecht, where her house was considered as an academy of *belles lettres*, and the most illustrious personages of the age thought it an honour to visit her, and if they could not have that happiness, they sent to her for an epistolary correspondence; when unfortunately making an acquaintance, about the year 1660, with John Labadie, who from a French jesuit, a jansenist, and carmelite friar, became a famous protestant deist, in short, the W—y of Hol-

land gave a new turn to her life and conversation; induced her to sequester herself from the polite world; and to adopt his visionary plans. She then turned all her studies to theological disputes, and neither her extent of learning, her fertile genius, nor her lively social disposition, could prevent her falling a sacrifice to this lustful hypocrite, who had lost his character in his own country, from which he was obliged to fly for carrying on a criminal conversation with a nun. Her friends to preserve her reputation, gave it out that she was privately married to this new apostle, but as no documents could ever be produced to prove it, her reputation suffered when she quitted Holland to wander about from place to place with him.

After many adventures in different parts of Germany she accompanied him to Altena, in Holstein, where he died of a violent cholick, having established the sect of *Labadists*, who enjoyed the protection of Madam Schurman after their founder's death, and are still subsisting in the country of Cleves, though but few in number.

From Altena, Madam Schurman went to Wieward in Frizeland, where she led a retired life; and employed herself principally in completing the theological works of Labadie, and making converts; the fundamental error of these enthusiasts was, an opinion, that mortals might attain to a state of absolute perfection in this life. In this opinion Mrs. Schurman persisted to the last, and died as finished an enthusiast, as the most ignorant of the human race, whose mind had never been enlarged by those advantages which she received not only from an activated genius, but from conversing and corresponding with princes, and men of universal learning, who were most likely to inspire her with liberal sentiments.

Her death happened in the year 1678, leaving to the world the following literary performances. A. M. Schurman opuscula Hebraea, Graeca, Latina, Gallica, Prosaica, et Metrica. The best edition is that of Utrecht 1690. She published likewise at Altena, in Latin, a defence of her attachment to Labadie, while she lived with him.



## L E T T E R II.

On the CHARACTER and MANNERS of the French Nation, compared with the English. Vide p. 55.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I closed my last with instances to prove that the first æra of learning in France had not produced those happy effects which have since been the consequence of cultivating letters in more modern times. We are now to bring that epoch to its conclusion, when it will be found, that under the patronage of one great minister, whose ambition and political interest placed him at the head of science and taste, a whole nation became polished, and exchanged brutality for complacency.

The troubles which disturbed the minority of Louis XIII. who succeeded to the throne in 1610, upon the demise of Henry IV. being appeased, and Cardinal Richlieu having taken the reins of government into his hands; this able minister perceived that his station would be as dangerous and uncertain as that of a Turkish grand vizir, unless he could divert the attention of the nobility from those eternal dissensions, both public and private, in which they were constantly engaged from their pride and ignorance; to objects more attractive, and at the same time of a more social nature. Thus, with a view to make his own situation secure and easy, he assiduously applied himself to the great task of operating a total change in the minds of the nobility, by inducing them to cultivate letters more carefully than in past times, and by making general knowledge the road to honourable employments in the state. To facilitate this design, he gave the greatest encouragement to all those branches of science which contribute to animate, to polish, and to cement society, by friendly and congenial ties, in a word, those which we usually comprehend under the title of the *Belles Lettres*; and he founded the French academy at Paris for the study of the French language, eloquence, and poetry, in 1635. Not content to be the protector of learning, he often took up the profession of an author, either through zeal, or from an ambition to be thought excellent in every thing,

which was his foible. It is related, that he offered Corneille a considerable sum of money, to permit him to pass for the author of the tragedy of *Cid*, but the poet refused it, with a generous indignation which might have cost him dear. Fortunately however for him, the resentment of the minister was limited to the exertion of his influence in the academy which he had founded, and whose members were his pensionaries, to engage them to pass a severe sentence on the *Cid*, in a criticism which was printed, and is still extant. But in defiance of the cardinal, the public persisted in doing justice to this excellent piece, which has always been seen with admiration, and received with that general applause due to the best drama that ever appeared upon the French stage.

Upon every other occasion, the liberality of Richlieu was truly magnificent to men of letters. He may be justly considered as the creator of the genius and taste of the French nation, for in his time, the dawn of that perfection in the fine arts, for which the reign of Lewis XIV. was famous, began to appear. Richlieu did not live long enough to exterminate radically the dangerous spirit of faction which had so often broke out into open rebellion; but by taming the nobility, and accustoming them to associate with men inferior to themselves in respect to rank, but superior by their talents, he governed them with greater ease than any of his predecessors. Cardinal Mazarin, his successor, was the properest man upon earth to finish the work Richlieu had carried on with so much success. The new minister, if he had been born in our days, could not have been a more accomplished gentleman; he possessed all Lord Chesterfield's graces, and even carried politeness to an extreme. His demeanour to his friends, his dependants, and to his menial servants, was so free and easy, that his complaisance constituted the brightest part of his character.

Ready



Ready access and affability to those who applied to him upon public affairs inspired a good opinion of him, and by a kind of irresistible impulse which inclines us to imitate those whom we admire, his manners became fashionable; and the words *court* and *courtly*, which were slighted before, grew into importance, so that in a short time blunt language and rude behaviour, the characteristic of high birth and superiority before this period, were banished from the assemblies of persons of rank; and the greatest compliment that could be paid to a French nobleman was to stile him *un homme de cour, a courtier*, because this

appellation did not then denote a sly, selfish politician, but was rather intended to define a well bred man. That I may not forfeit my pretensions to a small share of this character, I bid you adieu for the present, with this consolatory promise, that a few letters more will bring the present scene upon the stage, and then my subject will change from French to English, with as much facility as the present is conveyed to you across the water.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Versailles, Feb.

18, 1778.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

## A N E C D O T E S.

**T**WO ladies of the first rank, contending for precedency in a church, the emperor Charles V. was willing to decide their controversy. After he had heard their different reasons, he thought the best way to terminate this contest, was, to order the foolishness of the two to go first, upon which neither was desirous of that honour, but begged to be excused.

PISISTRATUS having lost a virtuous wife, thought the best he could do to honour her memory, was to take another; when he was going to marry again, his children asked him whether that proceeding of his was occasioned by any discontent which he had received from them? "Far from it, replied he, I am so happy in you, that the only motive of my marrying again is, to have more children like you."

## MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*Answers to the Questions in our Magazine for January last.*

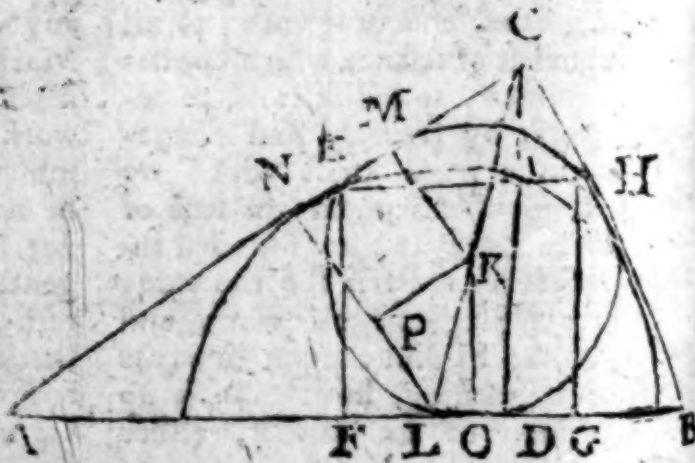
[118.] QUESTION I. Answered by Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of Dunholm, near Lincoln, the Proposer.

**P**UT  $x^3 =$  the greatest number, and  $y =$  lesser, then by the question  $y^2 + x = x^3$  and  $y^2 - x = y$ . Now it is evident that  $y^2 = y + x \pm x^3 - x$ :  $y = x^3 - 2x$ . Hence  $x^3 - 2x = y^2$ , from whence  $x = 1.759$  and  $5.4425$  and  $1.9192$  are the numbers required nearly. Q. E. J.

[119.] QUESTION II. Answered by Mr. Reuben Robbins.

This problem may be reduced to the 77th in Simpson's Algebra (where the base, perpendicular, and sum of the sides are given, to construct the triangle) in the following manner.

Let the figure be drawn as in the margin, then by similar triangles as  $LN : KM :: LC : KC$ , and as  $LP : KM :: LK : KC :: LA : AC :: AB : AC + CB$  and  $LK : LC :: KO : CD$ , but  $KO$  is given  $\therefore CD$  is given, and





rain CI (CD - HG) : EH :: CD : AB :: AB is known, but the ratio of AB to AC + CB is given :: AC + CB is known, hence the base, perpendicular and sum of the sides are given.

Mr. Ralph Taylor, of Hollinwood, near Manchester, favoured us with an elegant construction to this question, and adds the following *corollary*. When the radius of the inscribed circle, and radius of the inscribed semicircle (of a triangle) are given, then the perpendicular from the angle opposite to the side on which the semicircle insits is also given.

[120.] QUESTION III. Answered by the Proposer, Mr. Ralph Taylor.

Draw RS and PZ perpendicular to AB meeting it in S and Z. Put the radius OB = a, BZ = SZ = x, and PZ = y. Since RB is a right angled triangle (Euc. 31, 3) we have AB x BS = BR<sup>2</sup> (Euc. 8. 6 cor.) i.e. BR<sup>2</sup> = BC<sup>2</sup> = 4ax; whence BC =  $\sqrt{4ax}$ : again (by the same cor.) AS x SB = SR<sup>2</sup>, viz. SR<sup>2</sup> = 2a - 2x x 2x = 4x - x<sup>2</sup>, SR =  $2\sqrt{ax - x^2}$ . Now PZ = C + RS

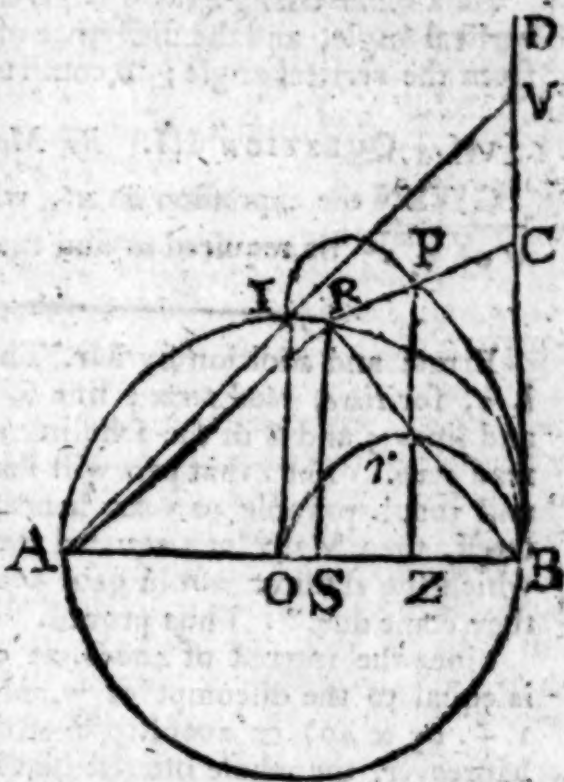
, viz.  $y = \sqrt{ax} + \sqrt{ax - x^2}$ , the equation shewing the nature of the curve; hence  $y\dot{x} = \dot{x}\sqrt{ax} + \dot{x}\sqrt{ax - x^2}$  the fluxion of the area; whose fluent  $\frac{2a\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$

A is the area sought; where A is the area of the segment BZr of the circle whose versed BZ = x, and diameter OB = a. From the above equation it appears, that when x = a, y will be equal to a; therefore the curve passes through I the vertex of the semicircle: this is also evident from the similar triangles AOI and ABV; AO being equal to OB, AI must be equal IV: Now the above fluent when x = a, becomes  $\frac{2a^2}{3} +$  the semicircle BrO =  $\frac{2a^2}{3} + a^2 \times .3927 = a^2 \times .593$ , for the area of the quadrantal space OIPB.

For the ratification we have  $\sqrt{y^2 + \dot{x}^2} = \dot{x}\sqrt{\frac{a}{4x} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}a^2 - a\dot{x}}{x\sqrt{a-x}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}a^2}{ax - x^2}}$  fluent of which will be the length of the curve: Now  $y^2 = ax + 2x\sqrt{a^2 - ax} - ax - x^2$ , and  $py^2\dot{x} = 2apx\dot{x} - px^2\dot{x} + 2px\dot{x}\sqrt{a^2 - ax}$ , the fluxion of the foregoing fluent (found by art. 77. and 84. Simpson's Fluxions) is  $apx^2 - \frac{a^2 - ax}{\frac{3}{2}} \times 12px + 8ap$ , which, when x = 0 becomes  $\frac{8a^3p}{15}$ ; consequently the fluent corrected is  $apx^2 + \frac{8a^3p}{15} - \frac{px}{3} - \frac{a^2 - ax}{\frac{3}{2}} \times 12px + 8ap$ , 15a

content of the solid as required. This fluent when x = a, becomes  $a^3p + \frac{pa^3}{3} - \frac{6a^3}{5} \times p$ , the content in this case. Where p = 3.141592, &c.

making  $\frac{\frac{1}{2}a\dot{x}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}a\dot{x} - x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{ax - x^2}}$  (viz. the fluxion of  $\sqrt{ax} + \sqrt{ax - x^2}$ ) = 0 get by proper reduction  $x = \frac{3a}{4}$ , y being then the greatest possible, and equal  $\frac{3a\sqrt{3}}{4}$ .





## NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

[124.] QUESTION I. By Mr. Jonathan Mabbot, of Oldham.

IT is asserted on p. 127 of Simpson's Annuities, that the number of burials happening yearly, always exceeds the number of births; the excess of which further says, is in proportion to the whole body of inhabitants, as 1 to 26 very near. Query the investigation?

[125.] QUESTION II. By Rusticus.

IN a plane triangle there is given the sum of the sides, the line bisecting the vertical angle, and the difference of the segments of the base, by a perpendicular from the vertical angle; to construct the triangle.

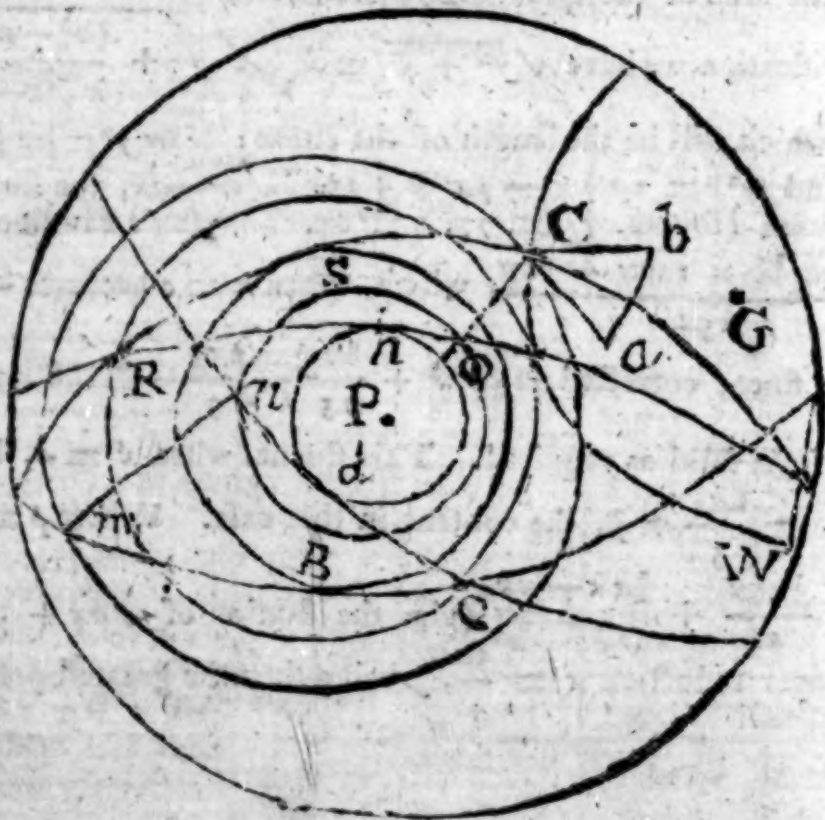
[126.] QUESTION III. By Mr. Robert Phillips, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.

GIVEN the expression  $\approx x^5$ , where  $\approx$  = Hyperbolical Logarithm of  $x$ .  $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$  'tis required to find the fluent in finite terms.

Errata and addition by Mr. Thomas Todd to his solution in our last, p. 61. l. 2, for *time*, read *term*; line 6, for  $x = 13.02$ , &c. read  $x = -13.02$ , &c. and lines 5 and 8 in the scholium, for 400l. read 4000l. also in line 5 for *owe* read *owe*. Then that part will stand thus, "If A owe B 4000l. immediately and 3000l. payable 50 years hence, allowing 5 per cent. per annum simple interest, then Malcolm's equated time would be 10 years from the first term, which the creditor would gain 4000l. more than if he had received his debts when they come due." Thus proved.

Since the interest of 4000l. at 5 per cent. for 10 years ( $4000 \times .05 \times 10$ ) is equal to the discount of 3000l. payable in 40 years ( $3000 \times .05 \times 40 + 1 + .05 \times 40$ ) = 2000l. proves this equated time true according to Malcolm. Moreover, the whole interest that B could make by receiving his debts when due would only be ( $4000 \times .05 \times 50$ ) = 10000l. but the interest by Malcolm's time would be ( $7000 \times .05 \times 40$ ) = 14000l. just 4000l. more than the former. Hence any body in B's place would make choice of Malcolm's time, provided A is a good man, or pays his money at the said time.

Corrected figure to Question 117, p. 62.





THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. N<sup>o</sup>. VI.

*Nam res plurimas pessimas cum advenit affert,  
Quas si autumem omneis, nimis longus sermo sit.*

PLAUT.

The various numbers of its ills to tell,  
To bulk excessive my discourse would swell.

NOTHING characterises a Hypochondriack more peculiarly than irresolution, or the want of power over his own mind. What that power is by which the conscious spirit governs and directs the various mental faculties, is, it must be confessed, utterly inexplicable as long as our souls are enclosed in material frames. While a watch is shut up in its case, we cannot see how the operations of its curious machinery are carried on; and the operations of the mind may, I think, be very well assimilated to those of a watch, as that comparison probably suggests the justest conception of what we can only fancy. An eminent physician in Holland, entrusted at once with a medical chair in the university of Leyden, and with the health of the prince of Orange, being asked what the soul was? paused, and then answered, "*C'est un ressort*. It is a spring." As the main-spring actuates the wheels and other component parts of a watch, so the soul actuates the faculties of the mind; and as the main-spring of a watch may either be broken altogether, or hurt in different degrees, we may justly talk from analogy in the same terms of the soul.

I am not unacquainted with the reasonings of materialists, that the whole man is composed of one substance. But whoever can really bring himself to believe, that the *consciousness of power* is an attribute of matter, is, I am pretty certain, not composed of the same substance that I am; for I have an immediate impression of that proposition being as impossible to be believed, as that my eyes are shut when I feel they are wide open, and perceive by them a number and diversity of objects. To reason or even fancy, concerning what we do not see, from what we have seen, is speaking to the mind. And my similitude between a watch in its case, and the soul in its material frame, will, I persuade myself, be agreeable to all my readers, whose dispositions are

mild, and who like better to be pleased with what they read, than to attack it. An antient philosopher indeed, full of real or pretended honesty, declared it to be his wish that there were a window in his breast, that every body might see the integrity and purity of his thoughts. It would truly be very pretty and amusing if our bodies were transparent, so that we could see one another's sentiments and passions working as we see bees in a glass-hive.

This metaphysical piece of speculation has been produced by my feeling myself strangely averse to enter upon the fulfilment of the promise which I made in my last, to present my readers with some of my own particular observations of the effects of Hypochondria. To do it however, and that *now*, in this very paper, I am resolved; whether I shall do it well or ill; for I believe that firmly to reject all pleas of temporary inability, is the best way to acquire that best of all habits—a promptitude in execution.

One would at first wonder how a man should have any difficulty to tell what he himself has suffered. But the sufferings of a Hypochondriack, like the troubled dreams of a person in a fever, do not settle themselves with any permanent regularity in the memory. And indeed let any one try to express the most severe pains which he has endured, at any distance of time after they have ceased, and he will find his language quite inadequate; so that he must use those strong indefinite phrases which do not particularly specify any thing, convey any distinct meaning, or excite any lively perception.

Hypochondria sometimes brings on such an extreme degree of languor, that the patient has a reluctance to every species of exertion. The uneasiness occasioned by this state, is owing to a vivacity of imagination, presenting, at the same time, ideas of activity; so that a comparison is made between

P

tween



tween what is, and what should be. Languor, simply considered, is not uneasy; nor is any being unhappy by the privation of powers of which it has no notion. The snail nor the oyster is never dissatisfied for want of animation—but a being that has experienced activity is dejected in a quiescent state, after it has continued long enough to fill up the full measure of repose. To be therefore overpowered with languor, must make a man very unhappy; he is tantalized with a thousand ineffectual wishes which he cannot realize. For as Tantalus is fabled to have been tormented by the objects of his desire being ever in his near view, yet ever receding from his touch as he endeavoured to approach them, the languid Hypochondriack has the sad mortification of being disappointed of realising any wish, by the wretched defect of his own activity. While in that situation, time passes over him, only to be loaded with regrets. The important duties of life, the benevolent offices of friendship are neglected, though he is sensible that he shall upbraid himself for that neglect till he is glad to take shelter under the cover of disease. I indeed know an instance of a man of excellent understanding, fine taste, and nobleness of heart, who though admired in social intercourse, and distinguished in the highest publick appearances, is subject occasionally to fits of languor; but he has a singular felicity of acquiescence in that state while it lasts, and although his friends are uneasy, he himself suffers no pain. He has, to be sure, an uncommon sweetness of disposition; and his rank and fortune place him above all dependance, while his friends depend upon him.—So a cloud over the sun darkens those who are cheered by his light and heat; but the planet himself remains serene in celestial elevation.—He reclines with a placid indolence, and philosophically exists without effort, smiling when his friends attempt to rouse him to activity, and telling them, “I am content to be as I am.” So rare an instance as this is very pleasing to contemplate: for every sufferer is relieved by fancying that it is possible for him to be equally easy. We must, however, consider what is the usual distress of languid Hypochondria; its effects would be incredible were we not certain of them from experience.

To pay a visit, or write a letter to a friend, does not surely require much activity; yet such small exertions have appeared so laborious to a Hypochondriack, that he has delayed from hour to hour, till friendship has grown cold for want of having its heat continued, for which repeated renewals, however slight, are necessary; or perhaps, till death has carried his friend beyond the reach of any tokens of his kindness, and then the regrets which pained him in the course of his neglect are accumulated, and press upon his mind with a weight of sorrow.

To be happy so far as mortality and human imperfection will allow, is the wisest study of man. I cannot agree that happiness will fly from those who pursue it, and follow those who fly from it, like our shadows, as fame has been said to do. For I take happiness to be a science fairly worth the severest study, as *Pope* says of common sense, and we know the French are of this opinion, for they have a very good phrase for the art of being happy, *savoir vivre*. I would therefore counsel my fellow sufferers from Hypochondria to adopt, in the general direction of life, the advice of *Horace* to writers, that they should be careful to suit their undertakings to their powers. He whom experience has taught that he is unable to do many things, or carry on an extensive correspondence, should contract his sphere of business and connections, that he may have a better chance of doing well what he has to do, and may have less frequent uneasiness from reflecting on his failures. Perhaps there is no man whatever who does not find that he has entangled himself in superfluous cares, and who would have a much easier and happier life, could he have spirit enough to select as much only as he can accurately arrange and perfectly finish. The affairs of most men are like a forest where the trees are too thick, and the ground is over-run with brush-wood. Let a man clear out a sufficient circuit that his standards may be more vigorous, and that there may be abundant room around them. I would also recommend to those who are subject to fits of languor not to leave themselves to their own minds alone for occupation, but to engage in some profession which calls them to stated duties. We may observe that men of business who are afflicted



with Hypochondria, however dilatory and negligent they may be in their private concerns, are yet able to go tolerably through with what is to be done in the way of their profession. They are some-how borne forward in the latter case by external circumstances, as a foundered post-horse will keep up very well when harnessed to a chaise, though he falls at every other step when rode free.

The uneasiness occasioned by languor is doubtless very great. But there is a worse state of Hypochondria, when the mind is so tender and sore that every thing frets it. When a man is in that state, he is not only harassed by the same pieces of business, which when in a sound state afford rather an agreeable exercise to his faculties: but even the company of those whom he loves and values is a burthen to him, and affects him with

irritation; unless indeed he has the comfort of a friend who will oppose him in nothing, nay will not trouble him with conversation but just as he appears to wish, watching him with soft attention, and as much as possible preserving an unison with him. In such a state, books, which have been well called silent friends, afford a kindly relief. Every man should then read what he likes best at the time. I have generally found the reading of lives do me most good, by withdrawing my attention from myself to others, and entertaining me in the most satisfactory manner with real incidents in the varied course of human existence. I look upon the *Biographia Britannica* with that kind of grateful regard with which one who has been recovered from painful indisposition by their medicinal springs beholds Bath, Bristol, or Tunbridge.

ERRATA in The Hypochondriack, No. V.

P. 58, col. 2, l. 13, for *not only resisted*, read *not only not resisted*. p. 60, col. 2, l. 3, from the end, after perhaps, read *find*.

FEMALE VIRTUE and GREATNESS displayed in Principle and Conduct.  
(Continued from page 20)

MRS. Trenchard had another child, a son, but it was deprived of life, either a little before, or in the birth. A heavy trial this to parents! Mr. Trenchard was much affected with it, and his wife perhaps more so, but she was patient and resigned, and tried to cheer his mind under the loss: however, she was reduced to a very weak state, and continued so for a year. Bath was again prescribed, and thither she went to pass the season, and found some relief. At this time of going to Bath it happened that Mr. John Trenchard, who was lately married to a very young but amiable lady, came there with his wife—they saw each other at church, and paid the usual compliments, but they went no farther. Mr. John was under painful restrictions, and Mr. Trenchard would not sue to his brother. Both ladies secretly wished for an acquaintance and reconciliation, but were restrained from any steps leading thereto. Mrs. Trenchard returned home, and the younger couple to the manor, where, and at Masham place, they spent two months, an account of which was wrote to Mrs.

Trenchard, by Miss Rolfe, in the following letter.

LETTER XXXII.

Miss Rolfe to Mrs. Trenchard.

Madam,

WE have had pretty warm disputes here in our select circle, occasioned by the visit Mr. John Trenchard and his lady have made in town. She is very young, but just sixteen. She is pretty, but more distinguished for a delicate than a regular countenance: her deportment and conversation is genteel and easy. I admire her, and so would you I am persuaded, but for the soul of me I can't get Mrs. Harmel to pay her the usual civilities she always shews to strangers. She would not visit her when we all did; nay more, when Sir William made a ball at the manor, and all the gentlemen and ladies in town, and for ten miles round, had tickets, and though Mrs. Harmel had not visited there; yet Sir William sent her ticket by his gentleman, who was ordered to add a verbal message, that Mr. John Trenchard would take it particularly kind, if Mrs. Harmel would



give them her company; yet she would not go, and was so earnest against it that she influenced her husband and her brother to stay away also; so that Mrs. Collet was obliged to remain with her, though she did not approve her conduct. Miss Brice, Miss Rogers, Mr. Collins and his intended, Miss Warburton, who will be soon married, and Mr. Evelant, Mr. Stains, Mr. Denham and I, drank tea that afternoon at Mrs. Harmel's, and we all tried to persuade her to go, but she was very warm against it. "What, I dance to that old surly haughty Sir William's pipes? Very pretty! a ball for John Trenchard, and his brother kept in exile. Miss Brice said it mortified her, as much as it could Mrs. Harmel, and she at first was determined not to go, unless her papa laid his command on her—but that on second thought, knowing it was to do honour to the young bride, she thought it would be very ungenerous to slight her, who was not the cause of Sir William's ill treatment of his other daughter. Miss Warburton said, her mama was a very good friend to Mrs. Trenchard (meaning you) and would be as far from countenancing any slight put on her, as any of her friends could be; but she said, she thought it would be proper for all your friends to behave politely on this occasion to the new lady, though she did not think her equal to Mr. William's wife. There's for you! Madam Warburton is esteemed by every body, to be a nice discerner. We all thought Mrs. Harmel carried her resentment too far, as in this case, an innocent young creature was the only sufferer. But no, she scorn'd to set her foot in the house, nor would she, till her dear Mrs. Trenchard was received into it with honour; who ought to be the head of it. Miss Brice (who has always retained her affection to you, but you know is a very prudent girl) told us, that she dined there the other day with her papa and mama and the young couple, and no other company was there but madam Masham; that the young lady and she walked in the gardens some time, and that she asked her if she knew you—on her saying yes, very well, and loved you too, the lady said, it was a pity there was such a breach in the family—it was a grief to her to find things so, but that she hoped it would not always be the case—that her Mr. Trench-

ard loved his brother, but his father, she had always heard, was pretty hot in his temper—he was extremely kind to her, and it was not for her to meddle with the affairs of a family she had but just entered. Miss Brice said further, that she seemed to be all sweetness and kindness, and that Mrs. Wilson and Katy both told her, that she was a most tender-hearted, compassionate young lady—they could not help loving her, though not as they loved their Mrs. Trenchard. Mrs. Harmel replied to this, that all men and almost all women adored the rising sun; for her part, she thought the western sun was entitled to more veneration than the eastern. It was he that had cheered and warmed us; we knew the lustre of his rays; but we knew not what those of his successor would be. She seemed to speak with a sarcastic air, and hinted that she thought we all failed in friendship to you: this vexed Miss Brice, who said, it was so far from the case, that she never thought her papa so much out in any thing, as in not taking your part with Sir William; and never was so saucy to him in all her life, as on that head—but she said, he excused himself on the old maxim of never meddling with other men's affairs—we all resented the hint, and in short, Mr. Harmel and Mr. Collet were obliged to mediate. We parted friends and went to the manor, where there was a brilliant company; the entertainment was generous, and Sir William was very polite. Mr. John Trenchard took notice, that neither Mr. Collet, Mr. Harmel nor their ladies were there, and asked Mr. Denham what was the matter? Mr. Denham referred him to me; I was vexed he did, but I told him that I believed they had reasons, but not any that implied slight to him or his lady: he said, "he was sorry, he should be very glad to have *his Sukey* acquainted with such deserving ladies, but they had a right to withhold their favours; he would not treat any lady of W—n B—h so, if they came to Clifton." We staid at the manor till one o'clock, then the ball broke up, and each gentleman and lady addressed Mrs. Trenchard and took leave of her, they being to leave the place next week. She gave us all an invitation to Clifton, as soon as she had a house to entertain us, which would be she hoped in a year, and thanked us for



778. for the kind notice we had taken of her since she came. She had a sister with her, older than herself, who is not so mild in her address, but very sprightly. Mighty free she was with Sir William, and gave him some smart touches, when he joked about marrying, saying, he should like a young wife. I doubt it, said she, for a young wife is not so easily managed by an old husband; if I had you, I would soon bring you down to terms; but this was not said aloud, for she is a polite lady. She asked Miss Brice, who this Mrs. Harmel was, that her brother was so inquisitive about? Miss Brice told her, a very agreeable lady, but one who was disgusted at Sir William about a particular affair. Ay, said she, I guess the case, about Mr. Trenchard's brother? Excuse me, madam, said Miss Brice. So I will till to-morrow, said Miss Stanhope, but I'll have it out then, or I won't love you. Miss Brice however took care to be out of her reach, and so went to Mrs. Collet's, where I went also, and we were joined by Mr. Denham and the rest of our party. Mrs. Harmel was there, and still justified herself, and said, if John Trenchard wanted to see her, he knew where she lived, and he might call on her if he pleased, she should tell him her mind very freely, but she did not care, whether he came or not, he should know it. Mrs. Butler visited the bride and so did the Doctor, and after that, were invited to dine there and at Masham place. Mrs. Butler says, Sir William seemed much pleased to see them there, and said once to her, it looks a little like old times, madam, to see so many ladies here. She said, she was ready to answer him; that she wished it was more like old times, and that she could see some that used to be there, but she restrained herself, thinking it was ill timed: then he told her, that he hoped now she would come to see him when his daughter was not there, though the widow ladies would not. She only bowed to this, as she thought he meant it as a mere compliment. Mr. Denham, who does me the favour of carrying this, can inform you of all the appendages of the bride's visit, appearance, entertainment, &c. I wish you much pleasure in his company, and that of his companions, and with the

tender of my compliments to Mr. Trenchard and Miss Dolly, I am, &c.

HELENA ROLFE.

This letter gave Mrs. Trenchard both pleasure and pain—she was pleased that Mr. John Trenchard had married so amiable a person, and vexed that Mrs. Harmel should carry her resentments so far. Mr. Denham and the other gentleman from the Borough, who was now at L—n on a visit, gave her an agreeable account of the new married pair, and increased her desire to know the lady. When they returned home, she wrote by them to Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Harmel, and Miss Rolfe. Mrs. Harmel's was as follows.

#### LETTER XXXIII.

*Mrs. Trenchard to Mrs. Harmel.*

I SHOULD have been exceeding glad if you had taken a tour this way, instead of going to C—r, and the more as I have something on my mind that I want to speak to you about; but as this cannot be now, I am constrained to write, and write without partiality. I hear that Mr. Trenchard's brother and his lady spent a month at the manor—that he behaved very handsomely to all their numerous visitors—that all the gentlemen and ladies of figure, in or near the Borough, paid their compliments to them, and were politely received by Sir William, his son and daughter—and that the lady gained the esteem of every body: yet that one lady, for whom I bore the greatest affection on account of her personal worth, and the generous friendship she has honoured me with for years; that one whose character I am most jealous to secure, refused to pay the civilities to this young stranger, which she never was backward to show to any virtuous person! it pains me to reprove, where I love to praise; but I am bound to be faithful to my friend. I thankfully accept every token of your regard to my dear Mr. Trenchard and to me, that is consistent with your, and let me say our reputation. But an instance of this kind I must say appears to me injudicious, and tending to your own and our hurt. If my friend thinks we have been ill treated, surely she will not say she has a right to call to account one who



who is not, cannot be accountable for his conduct (to any out of his own family) relating wholly to that family. If not, then where is there room for her resentment? If there was, why show this resentment to a lady who was, till lately, an intire stranger to all the family? one who never offended, never did us an ill office. What can she think of this? She must, if she knows your reasons (and I dare to say they are not very secret) either think that we have been instrumental to cause this conduct, or that you are to blame in interesting yourself about our circumstances. I will be just, and place it to the score of your own noble heart—ever firm and warm in your friendships; but the noblest passions may overflow, unless reason keeps a watchful guard. I fear you will hurt your own character, and that would add to our other troubles. I also fear that it will operate to our prejudice, as it may tend to fix in Mr. Trenchard's nearest connections a dislike of me, and of consequence a longer coldness to him;—for will it not be natural enough for them to think that I have set my friend against them, and influenced her to act a part so contrary to her accustomed politeness? Doubtless Sir William will judge thus, if the others do not, and will not this strengthen his animosity, which I have always hoped would give way to the impulses of natural affection—but now I expect it less than ever; and still it cuts me to the heart, that Mr. Trenchard, who is an ornament to his name, should be so disgracefully slighted (not so much as the compliment of a pair of gloves was made him on his only brother's nuptials. But this, he said, was so mean, that he disdained to be uneasy at it.) However, I will hope yet: who knows when Mr. John is settled, what turn things may take—every body that knows his wife's family speak well of them. Mrs. Butler writes me, that Madam Masham was so good as to ask her after me, and that when she told her how ill I had been, both she and her new niece expressed their concern. [and she saw the latter, seemed afraid to ask any questions, as Sir William was moving towards them—for she began to say something, but seeing him near, turned it off by asking him something about the weather.] I hear all

the family are pleased with her—I am glad for Sir William's sake that there is one woman that is not only capable but disposed to be a comfort to him. It must be lonesome to him, when at home, to have none in the house to converse freely with. If he would but allow Mr. Trenchard to visit him, though he took no notice of me, oh how would it lighten my heart!—nevertheless, I beg none that love me would slight any of Mr. Trenchard's family; particularly I beg it of Mr. and Mrs. Harmel, and Mr. and Mrs. Collet—and as what is done cannot be recalled, I intreat, that when Mr. Trenchard returns to the manor, they will be the first to visit her.

My health is much restored, and my spirits easy. Mr. Trenchard is very well satisfied with his way of living, and grows fonder than ever of Nancy, and she of him: fine times she had while I was at Bath; he indulges her so much that she would never be out of his sight if she could chuse—and as there is no school near, and he is mostly at home, they are seldom asunder. I should be uneasy about the consequences to her, were it not that I have a prospect of her being in part superseded by another diversion, for too much indulgence is baneful to children. I hope soon to congratulate Miss Warburton on her nuptials. Be so kind to hand my compliments to her, and to all my dear friends with you. Believe me, in all circumstances,

Your constant friend,

A. TRENCHARD

#### LETTER XXXIV.

*Mrs. Harmel's Answer.*

WHY, my dear Mrs. Trenchard, are you so very disquieted because I did not add one to the levee of a young gentleman and lady, with whom it seems neither you or I are connected? You are not, that I know of, except by name. I less, for I have no intimacy with his family. I own curiosity would have led me to make one of their circle, and civility to pay my compliments to a pretty little girl, introduced into the Borough, could I have done it without ruffling my temper. But to say the truth—I could not condescend to dissemble. You know I greatly dislike the head of a



78. I am certain family (whom you say you are bound to respect) and you know why I despise him. I did not intend to say despise, but it slipped out, and I will not soil the look of my page by an erasure. You know I have been angry with the old gentleman's youngest son, and that I think he has acted basely in giving up his brother's cause, and continues to act unnaturally. I do not excuse him of pride, ambition, &c. I do the old gentleman, but it is tolerable selfishness—a spirit I cannot endure. And can I mingle with such a narrow-hearted race! had I one, it would have been only on the lady's account, and I should have let them all know it, and perhaps must have taken pains to evince this distinction, and that you will say would have been rude. I therefore thought it best to stay away, and surely Mr. Harmel would not go without me; and, to tell the truth, neither he or Mr. Collet had any inclination to go to that house, though neither they or I wanted to slight the young bride. Sister Collet thought a little different from me, but you and she could always govern yourselves—that can't I—some airs I should have shown, denoting contempt of Jack Trenchard, while I was paying my devoirs to his wife; and would he (in honey moon days too) accept a compliment made at her husband's expence? I am sure she would not, if he has any sense or any esteem for him, and I believe, by what I have heard, they are a very fond pair. He is mighty moving even before company; mighty playful; all rapture, &c. In short, by account, he is too much—so to be quite so delicate as is consistent with any notions of manly esteem. But allowance is to be made for his natural temper, youthful ardour, and all that. Had you and your Mr. Trenchard been there to grace the festival, I should have delighted to have been a witness to the contrast in the behaviour of the brothers. All manly as he is, generous, noble in his tenderness, grateful in his respectful carriage to you, setting a shining pattern of the truly elegant husband. The other good-natured, volatile, loving, playing each in their different turns would have ministered pleasure to the beholders. And then methinks his little wife, all sweet, modest, delicate

as she is said to be, would have followed your lead, looking up as to an ancient and more finished picture, eyeing every line with intent to copy—and from your purity, your elegance, your prudent cheerfulness, your graceful ease, your candour, benevolence, and sincerity, she would have formed herself. As it was, I could not go; every time I saw a smile on Sir William's face, I should have been vexed that he could feel pleasure; I should have wanted to make him frown, and a hundred to one but I had accomplished it: nay, I should have been vexed at the little innocent (as they call her) every time she smiled on the baronet, and they say she smiles sweetly on every body. I should have envied every degree of respect shown him, and if he treated me ever so handsomely, should have been apt to frown indignantly on him. Upon the whole, it was most prudent to stay away, and therefore I refused, though particularly invited; and in answer to Mr. Jack Trenchard's verbal message accompanying the card to the ball, returned him by a friend, that when both brothers and their ladies were at the manor, no one would take greater pleasure in joining company than myself—till then, I could not think of entering the doors, and that I greatly wondered he could enjoy any pleasure in companies where his only brother was secluded. That I was as far as any one from intending a slight to his lady, but I must own the very great slight he had shown his brother and sister, had forced me to lessen my opinion of him. This message was faithfully delivered, and he sent his compliments to me, and that he would wait on me next morning. He did, and was very polite; owned that he could not blame me for my conduct, while things appeared in the light they did. He wished he could vindicate himself to my entire approbation; but the time was not yet come, though he hoped not far off, when he should be at liberty to act and speak for himself. He loved his brother, and he valued Mrs. Trenchard. Why not sister Trenchard, said I? It would not disgrace you to use that appellation. Ah! madam, said he, I wish you knew my heart, you would bestow your pity on me instead of your censure.



censure. I did not spare him, though I did not affront him. I tried to make him speak out, but upon my word he was so guarded, that I could not get much out of him, only that he would have your friends here think that he was not to blame: he behaved genteelly: took great notice of my Billy; asked me several questions about you and your Nancy, one was, why you did not call her Fanny? I told him why, and that I blamed you much for it, as Mr. Trenchard had as good a right to call a child by his mother's name as any other, but that you was too humble and too good to be allied to a family that did not know how to value you—and that were I you, I would never take any notice of them after this, let them seek it ever so much. He prayed me not to be so severe on him: I told him he had drawn it on himself—to be so mean as not to send even a pair of gloves to his brother, nor to call on him when so near as at Bath: nay when both were there, and it would not have been out of his way to go a few steps to see him—never to write him a line. He was then a good deal confused, and asked me whether you told me all this? I said no—but his brother had. On this he paused a few minutes, and said, I fear my brother despises me. O! madam, you have distressed me! then pausing again, he exclaimed, I will not be long in this situation—but I know not which way to help myself. He took his hat and was going, but I begged him to sit a minute, and then asked him whether his father showed no remorse, no desire of a reconciliation? He shook his head, but made

no reply. Then, said I, he is a stone a block (I added not *bead* to the block though had it been a younger man I would.) He begged me to spare him farther mortification, he was not the person I took him to be—he was without feeling. I told him the worst thing I wished them all was to feel natural affection, and if that one was awakened, they would have punishment enough in bitter remorse!—had you been a person of bad morals, of low principles, of no accomplishments, I could excuse them in not taking notice of you, but even then they ought to be kind to your husband, but as your character was the reverse of all this, they were unpardonable. I sent my compliments to his lady, and wished them as happy in each other as you were—and happier, I said, they could not be. He thanked me and took leave: so here I've sent you a budget, and you may make much of it, and censure or justify as you judge of the merits. One thing by the way may look to you like a fib, that is, my saying that you did not tell me of his many slights; it is all true, except that of his not paying the trifling compliment of a pair of gloves, and even this Mr. Digby and Mr. Denham both spoke of in a large company at Dr. Butler's, so it is no secret in town, and I dare say he had heard of it before I told him; and let them all know, say I, how mean they appear. I saw him no more, and they are gone home to Clifton, where they intend to live. I add not, save that I am, and will be ever, ever your's,

M. HARMEL

[To be continued.]

### A MEMENTO FOR MY LORDS THE BISHOPS.

**SAMUEL ORNIK** was a native of Switzerland, who, in early youth, discovered an uncommon genius, and a taste for literature; but his favourite study, of all others, was that of Theology, in which he made such a progress, that before he was twenty years of age, he had read all the ancient fathers of the church, had gone through volumes of controversy, and could repeat every verse of the New Testament in the Greek, the Latin, and German languages. With these talents his parents thought proper to send him on

his travels, and as an introduction to good company at Paris, they procured him a commission to deliver some books to the archbishop, a present from the magistracy of Basle. Ornik arrived at the gate of the archbishop's palace, and was told by the Swiss that my lord would not see any one. Comrade, replied Ornik, you are very rude to your countrymen; the Apostles suffered every body to approach them, and Jesus Christ commanded that little children should be brought to him. I am not come to ask any thing of your master,



but to deliver a present to him. O! if that's the case you may come in, said the Swiss. Ornik waited an hour in an anti-chamber, and being very acute, he engaged a servant in conversation, who was fond of relating all he knew of his master. He must be immensely rich, cried Ornik, by the crowd of pages, officers, and laquies that I see running about the house: I know not what his revenues may be, but I heard his steward and confessor say, that he is more than two millions in debt. Well then, said Ornik, it will be in vain for him to look in the gills of a fish for a ring of sufficient price to discharge them: but what lady is that whom I see come out of a private door, and pass across the outer room? It is Madame Pomerue, one of his mistresses; upon my word she is very pretty; but I never read that the Apostles had such companions in their bed-chambers, who took their leave in the morning. However, I think I see Mr. — approaching to give audience; say rather, my lord, or his grace. O! with all my heart. Ornik then salutes his grace, delivered the books, and is received with a forced smile. Four words are whispered in his lordship's ear, upon which he gets into his coach, escorted by fifty cavaliers; but as he is getting in, he lets fall a leather case. Ornik expresses his surprise that his grace should carry so large an inkhorn in his pocket. Do not you see, said the babler, that it is the sheath of his poignard, which every gentleman wears when he goes to parliament? A very pretty kind of a Christian prelate truly, replied Ornik, and went away greatly incensed. He travelled through France, edifying himself from city to city, by the com-

parisons he made between the Apostles and their lordly disciples. From thence he passed into Italy, where he met with one of those Italian bishops in the Pope's dominions, who have only a thousand crowns a year, and travel on foot. Ornik, being naturally polite, offered him a place in his chaise—you are going, without doubt, my lord, to comfort some sick person? Sir, replied the bishop, I am going to my master: your master! what to Jesus Christ before you die? Sir, my master is Cardinal Azolin, I am his almoner: he gives me very poor wages, but he has promised to place me with Donna Olimpia, the favourite sister-in-law of our lord. I never read that Christ had a sister-in-law so called. Sir, our lord is his holiness the Pope. What are you in the pay of a cardinal, and do not know that in all the New Testament there are no cardinals? I tell you there were no such impostors in the time of Jesus or St. John. Is it possible? cried the Italian prelate—Nothing is more true, you must have read the Gospel—Indeed I never did, I only know the office of our Blessed Lady. I tell you then that there were neither cardinals nor yet bishops—but if there were officers, whose functions answered to those of bishops, they had no power over their brethren in the ministry: the priesthood were all nearly on an equal footing; entirely so with respect to temporal advantages, as St. Jerom assures us. And Popes, why I repeat it again, they had neither Popes nor Cardinals in the primitive Christian churches. The good bishop crossed himself, thought he was in company with a demoniac, leaped from the chaise, and took to his heels.

## AN ESSAY ON ORATORY.

*Quæ cum priora secula tot eminentium oratorum ingeniis gloriaque effloruerint, nostra potissimum ætas deserta, vix nomen oratoris retineat.* QUINTILIAN.

IT is matter of general astonishment, that the science of oratory, in a country such as ours is, where freedom of debate is allowed, should be so great, and almost universally, be neglected and more particularly when we consider that it has always been esteemed the sure and infallible road to honours and preferment. If we examine

the annals of our country, we shall find that scarce any person, either at the bar, the pulpit, or the senate, who had any pretensions to this noble and manly science, ever failed receiving ample rewards for his application and study in this branch of literature. Such high honours were paid at Athens in its most flourishing state to persons who



who distinguished themselves by their eloquence, that they were esteemed the guardians of their country.

Did not Demosthenes, merely by the force of his oratory, baffle all the efforts of Philip of Macedon, and his armies, that formidable enemy of the Athenians? Was not Pericles held in the highest esteem and veneration by the same people, on account of his great ability as an orator? In short, the Athenians considered the fate of their country to depend upon their orators; and this talent they esteemed of the greatest importance to the state, next to eminent abilities in the art of war.

The Romans paid the same honours and respect to such as excelled in eloquence, and were no less industrious and careful to qualify themselves for this arduous employ; and, indeed, such as arrived at perfection never failed filling the most honourable offices in that state, and being held in the highest esteem, veneration, and respect. Such was the powerful effect of Demosthenes's oratory, that Philip of Macedon declared it hurt him more than all the armies and fleets of the Athenians. His harangues, he said, were like machines of war, and batteries raised at a distance against him, by which he overthrew all his projects, and ruined his enterprizes, without its being possible to prevent its effects; for I myself, says Philip of him, had I been present, and heard that vehement orator declaim, should have been the first to conclude, that it was indispensably necessary to declare war against me. Antipater spoke to the same effect of him. I value not, said he, the Piræum, the gallees and armies of the Athenians: for what have we to fear from a people continually employed in games, feasts, and bacchanals? Demosthenes alone gives me pain. But this prince of orators, as he is styled, did not arrive at this extraordinary perfection till after repeated trials and disappointments. He studied under a variety of the most eminent masters of rhetoric, and applied with uncommon pains and assiduity before his orations came to be received with applause, and to gain that irresistible force which Philip and Antipater seem to attribute to them. Quintilian has drawn a parallel between the two great orators of Greece and Rome, Demosthenes and

Cicero. After having shewn, that the great and essential qualities of an orator are common to them both, he marks out the particular difference between them with respect to stile and elocution. The one, says he, is more precise, the other more luxuriant: one crowds all his forces into a small compass when he attacks his adversary; the other chuses a larger field for the assault: the one always endeavours in a manner to transfix him with the vivacity of his stile, the other frequently overwhelms him with the weight of his discourse. Nothing can be retrenched from the one, nothing can be added to the other. In Demosthenes we discover more labour and study, in Cicero more nature and genius. That which characterizes Demosthenes more than any other circumstance, and in which he has never been imitated, is such an absolute oblivion of himself, and so scrupulous and constant a solicitude to suppress all ostentation of wit; in a word, such a perpetual care to confine the attention of his auditors to his cause, and not to the orator; that he never suffers any one turn of thought or expression to escape him, for no other view than merely to please and shine. This reserve and moderation in so amiable a genius as Demosthenes, and in matters so susceptible of grace and eloquence, adds perfection to his merit, and renders him superior to all praise. Cicero was sensible of all the estimation due to the eloquence of Demosthenes, and experienced all its force and beauty. But as he was persuaded that an orator, when he is engaged in any points that are not strictly essential, ought to frame his stile by the taste of his audience; and did not believe that the genius of his times was consistent with such a rigid exactness; he therefore judged it necessary to accommodate himself in some measure to the ears and delicacy of his auditors, who required more grace and elegance in his discourse, for which reason he had some regard to the agreeable; but at the same time never lost sight of any important point in the cause he pleaded. He ever thought that this qualified him for promoting the interest of his country; and was not mistaken, as to please, is one of the most certain means of persuading; but at the same time, he laboured for his



own reputation, and never forgot himself.

Thus have I given the parallel between these two celebrated orators, to shew wherein their different excellences consisted. To what can we attribute the total neglect of instruction and application to this most noble and useful science, where the honours and rewards attending a perfection in it are the first the state can confer or bestow? Though we have different masters for those lighter accomplishments, which tend neither to the benefit of the state, nor the advancement of individuals; in this most important and necessary of all endowments, our young nobility and gentry are left entirely to themselves, destitute of every assistance, even in our universities, where we might expect some attention would be paid, to form them in what is so essentially requisite to enable them to acquit themselves with propriety in those elevated stations in which they are to appear in the world. It is owing to this neglect that we have so few at the bar, the pulpit, or in the senate house, who really deserve the appellation of orators. The encouragement at the bar is very great at present, to such as are eminent; and yet out of so great a number as appear in our courts of judicature, how very few are there that we can even bear to hear deliver their tedious harangues, without being affected with pain and disgust!

In the church I think there are fewer still in proportion who have any pretensions to true oratory, there being no mean observed between the unaffected stupid languor of some, and the theatrical or enthusiastic wildness of others. And with respect to the debates in our House of Commons, the whole business appears to be conducted by about a dozen persons, out of five hundred and fifty, and upwards; the rest being in a manner mere cyphers,

on account of their incapacity of delivering their sentiments upon the different subjects that occur with grace and propriety. When Lord Chatham sat in that House, did he not by his high-flown metaphors, bold assertions, and the irresistible power of his oratory, intoxicate and enslave the whole House, and bring them to concur with him in any measure he proposed; insomuch that very few dared confide in their own judgments? And with respect to our enemies the French in the late war, they considered him in the same light that Philip of Macedon did Demosthenes. This personage, as a reward for having out-stripped the rest of his brother members of the House of Commons, held several lucrative employments in the state; received a legacy of ten thousand pounds from the duchess of Marlborough, a very considerable landed estate from Sir William Pynsent, had during his administration a more absolute power over the councils of this kingdom, and the lives and fortunes of its inhabitants, than any minister ever had before, and this merely on account of superior ability in the science of oratory. He then retired upon an earldom, and one of the most honourable offices of the state, attended with little or no trouble in the discharge, and this from no other foundation than a cornetcy of dragoons. I could enumerate several others who have advanced themselves by the same means; for, in short, so universal an ascendancy has the power of eloquence over the minds of men, that a tolerable degree is admired and rewarded by suitable advancement and encouragement, which might be a sufficient excitement, was there no other motive, to induce others to aspire at an excellency in a science so highly honourable and beneficial, both to the state, and the individuals who profess it.

T. M.

## THE THREE SHARPERS.

### AN ARABIAN TALE.

A Peasant was conducting a goat to Bagdat; he was mounted on a mule, and the goat followed him with a bell hung to his neck. Three sharpers observing this little escort, instantly longed to make it their own,

not so much for the value of the thing, as to shew their address. I will lay an even bett, said the first, that I will rob that man of his goat, without his thinking to enquire after it. And I, said the second, will lay another wager, that



that I will steal from him the mule he rides on: that must be a hard task indeed, said the third; but what do you think of my enterprise, since I engage to take from him all the cloaths upon his back, and to make him rejoice at seeing himself thus stripped to the skin?

Their manner of executing this project was truly ridiculous; yet tricks of as absurd a nature are daily practised in London, where the inhabitants pretend to be much wiser than their country friends, whose rustic simplicity is with them a standing jest.

The first sharper dexterously loosened the fastening to the bell, slipped it from the goat's neck, tied it to the mule's tail, and made off with the goat undiscovered. The peasant, hearing the tinkling of the bell, never doubted but that his goat followed him. However, happening to look behind him some time after, he was strangely surprised at missing the little animal which he was to sell at market. He now made enquiry of every passenger, in hopes of hearing of his strayed goat: at last, the second sharper accosted him, and told him he had just seen a man make down the next lane precipitately, dragging along a goat by the hind legs. The peasant, thinking he could run faster than his old mule could carry him, instantly dismounted, and requested the sharper to hold his mule, while he set off full speed in pursuit of the thief. After exhausting himself in running without getting sight of the man or the goat, he returned quite spent and almost breathless to thank the stranger for taking care of his mule, when, to add to his misfortune, behold his mule and its keeper were vanished.

The two successful rogues had gained a secure retreat, and were triumphing over their associate, while he waited for the countryman at the side of a well, in a part of a road he knew he must pass. Here he sent forth the most lamentable cries, and made such bitter wailings, that the peasant was touched with commiseration as he approached him, and reflecting on his own recent misfortunes, found himself disposed to listen to the afflictions of others. As he appeared to be overwhelmed with

grief, he thus addressed him: how can you take on so piteously? surely your misfortunes are not so great as mine: I have just lost two animals, the value of which is more than one half of my substance; my mule and my goat might in time have made my fortune. A fine loss truly, said the third sharper, to be compared with mine! you have not, like me, let fall into this well, a casket of diamonds delivered into my hands, and entrusted to my care and discretion, to be carried to the Caliph of Bagdat; no doubt I shall be hanged for my negligence, which will be called an excuse for having clandestinely sold them. Why don't you dive to the bottom of the well and fetch up your treasure, said the peasant? I know it is not deep. Alas! replied the sharper, I am quite awkward at diving, and had rather run the risk of being hanged, than meet inevitable death by drowning; but if any one who knows the well better than me, would undertake the kind office, upon recovering the jewels, I would give him ten pieces of gold.

The unwary dupe poured out his pious ejaculations in gratitude to Mahomet for having thrown in his way the means of repairing the loss of his mule and his goat. Promise me, said he, in an extasy, the ten pieces, and I will recover your casket; the sharper agreed, and the countryman stripped himself, and jumped with such alacrity into the well, that the sharper saw he had no time to lose, and immediately took to his heels with the cloaths. The poor peasant felt all round the bottom of the well to no purpose, and then raising himself to the brink to take breath, and recover strength for a second attempt, he found that the stranger had decamped with his apparel. Grown wise too late by woeful experience, he returned home by many a lonely path to conceal his shame; and relating his tale to an affectionate wife, the only consolation he received from her was, "that from the king upon the throne, to the shepherd on the plains, two thirds of the human race owed the greatest part of the vexations of life to imprudent confidences."



## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

*Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and bolden at Westminster, on Thursday the 20th of November, 1777. Being the Fourth Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain,*  
(Continued from p. 82.)

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, Feb. 6.

THE committee on the state of the nation being resumed, in order to pursue the line of enquiry proposed by the Duke of Richmond, (the commencement of which we gave an account of in our last Magazine, p. 73.) informed the House that he had brought down some merchants of the city of London of known character and abilities, and of different sentiments in political matters, whose evidence respecting the losses sustained in the course of the American war at sea, would throw great light upon the business before them, and therefore he desired they might be called in and examined. Accordingly Mr. Alderman Wooldridge, Mr. Hake, secretary to the society at New Lloyd's Coffee-house for registering of ships going out and returning, Mr. Creighton, a West-India merchant, and Mr. Shoelbred, an African merchant, were severally called in and interrogated at the bar by the Duke of Richmond and other lords.

The nature of the questions asked from them may be deduced from the substance of the answers; and in order to bring the frequent debates of this and the succeeding months as nearly up to the time in which they happened as possible, we are necessarily obliged to avoid entering into unnecessary details.

The purport of Mr. Wooldridge's evidence was, that 743 ships had been taken by the Americans, 127 of which had been retaken, and 49, after being plundered, had been restored to the owners. The estimate of the loss upon the whole, he made to amount to the sum of 1,842,000*l*. The number of seamen lost to Great-Britain by these captures, he computed at 13000. The Americans he affirmed had about 160 privateers. The difference between the price of insurance on an average to Jamaica and the West-Indies since the war is 11 or 12 per cent. The prices of

tobacco, rum, iron, and oil, he stated to be raised to treble, and some of them five times their usual prices. Mr. Hake appeared to authenticate the evidence given by Mr. Wooldridge, from the books of the society at Lloyd's, so far as regarded the number of ships and men lost by the American war. Mr. Creighton affirmed, that 500 ships trading to and from the West-Indies had been taken, independent of those mentioned by Alderman Wooldridge, and as he estimated them at 4000*l*. each on an average, the total loss on the estimate of both these witnesses, amounts to two millions.

An account of the number of ships taken in the Newfoundland trade, and in the African department, was stated, the latter by Mr. Shoelbred, when it appeared that both these branches of commerce had been improved by the American troubles, and here ended the examination for this day. The Monday following, it was continued, when the lords in administration contended for examining witnesses to prove how far the losses sustained by Great Britain had been compensated for, by new branches of commerce opened in other parts of the world. A smart conversation arose in the committee upon this subject; the dukes of Richmond and Grafton, and Lord Camden maintained, that it was most regular to finish the evidence on one side of the question before they proceeded to the other. Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyttelton, and Lord Sandwich were of a contrary opinion, and what the Chancellor said, seemed to be decisive. He observed, that the subjects on which the committee was to hear evidence were blended; losses had been proved, and estimates made to the disadvantage of Great Britain; and as the evidences now to be examined intended to prove, that those losses and those estimates were not so considerable as they had been stated; it was certainly



tainly very regular to proceed to that examination. The question being put, it was carried upon a division by a considerable majority, to call in the witnesses on the part of administration. Lord Sandwich was the principal interrogator; Mr. Gostling, proctor to the admiralty; Mr. Enderby, a merchant concerned in the southern whale fishery, and Mr. Davis in the Newfoundland were the respondents. The result of this enquiry was, that new fisheries had been opened in the South Seas, almost as far as Falkland Islands, and on the coast of Africa; that the Newfoundland fishery was improved since the American war, for British subjects instead of American now supplied the West Indies---and by the admiralty account, delivered to the committee by Lord Sandwich it appeared that 842 ships had been taken by the ships of Great Britain, but as their tonnage was not so great, nor their value so high, the loss sustained by Great Britain was most considerable.

Mr. Creighton at the duke of Richmond's request was then ordered to assign the reasons for the increased prices of sugars. The causes he said were, *First*, the capture of West India ships in 1776. *Secondly*, the failure of the crops in 1777. *Thirdly*, the disputes between Spain and Portugal, which had prevented the usual supplies from the Brasils. *Fourthly*, the want of West India ships to bring the sugars home. *Adjourned.*

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Friday, Feb. 6.*

THE chief business of this day was, a motion from Mr. Burke, that an humble address should be presented to his majesty, requesting that he would be graciously pleased to order the proper officer to lay before the House copies of all the treaties made with the Indians, during the war with America; also of the instructions sent to his majesty's governors of provinces, or to the commanders in chief of the British forces in America relative to the same. The intention of this motion being to accuse certain persons in office, for the measure of employing the Indians in the British service; and to complain of cruelties committed by them under the sanction of authority, Mr. Burke made

a very eloquent speech upon the occasion; but it turned on the same point as the earl of Chatham's speeches upon the same motion in the House of Lords on Friday, Dec. 5, 1777, for which see the Appendix to our last volume, p. 64.

Lord George Germaine and Lord North defended the treaties, upon the same ground as the other branches of administration had done in the upper house, in opposition to Lord Chatham's motion; and after a long, uninteresting debate, the motion was rejected by 223 votes against 137.

*Monday, Feb. 9.* In a committee of supply resolved, that 105,227*l.* be granted to his majesty to make good the deficiencies on the extra expences of the gold coin. Agreed to the following motion made by Mr. Temple Luttrell that the proper officer do lay before the House, an account of all ships and vessels of war built, rebuilt or repaired from the 1st of January 1774 to the 31st of December 1777; together with the charges attending the same and also a list of all ships and vessels that have been sold after condemnation as unfit for service, within the same period; ascertaining for what sums they were sold. *Adjourned.*

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Wednesday, Feb. 11.*

After the other orders of the day had been dispatched, the Chancellor left the wool-sack, and the House formed itself into a committee on the state of the nation, Lord Scarisdale in the chair, when the Duke of Richmond rose, and recapitulated the material facts given in evidence by the witnesses examined at the bar, the 6th instant upon which his Grace said he had formed several resolutions which he should propose to the committee to be passed; and also sundry other resolutions founded upon the papers that had been delivered to the House according to order.

*Resolved,*

"That it appears to this committee that in the course of trade a very considerable balance was always due from the merchants of North America to the merchants of Great Britain, towards the discharge of which, remittances were made in goods to a considerable amount since the commencement of the present troubles."



78.

bles, and whilst the trade betwixt the kingdom and the colonies was suffered to remain open."

This resolution was followed by three or four others deduced from the evidence, tending to assert

That 733 ships had been made captives of by the American privateers; that several of that number had been taken, and others restored, but that there remained unaccounted for, 500 odd, the value of which, on a moderate computation, amounted to 100,000 and odd pounds.

That the African trade was nearly ruined by the war.

That various articles of merchandize risen very considerably in price, since the commencement of the troubles. Also other resolutions which, as has already been mentioned, were grounded on the facts deposed at the bar of the House.

His Grace insisted that nothing advanced in opposition to the facts on which his resolutions were founded, ought to be admitted, unless it was really well established at the bar, and then moved the first resolution which was read by the clerk at the table.

Lord Sandwich rose next, and said, that every day confirmed him more and more in what he at first thought, and more than once mentioned, viz. That the present enquiry was big with ruinous consequences to the public, but should not be attended with one salutary effect. His Lordship objected to the resolution moved by the noble Duke, and the conceiving the others which his Grace had read were equally liable to objection, he declared he should, and thought it would be right for other Lords, to consider the whole string together, and give their opinion upon them collectively.

That we were in a calamitous situation, and that the nation had many difficulties to struggle with, he was far from denying: he begged, however, to know what war had ever been carried on by this country without the nation feeling some portion of difficulty? the present enquiry, as far as it could be judged from the progress already made in it, promised no other, than to publish to all the world what prudence and policy ought to be concealed.

As soon, said his Lordship, as he

discovered that the object of the examination of the witnesses called last Friday, was to draw forth a partial proof of our present difficulties, he declared he had thought it his duty to let the public at the same time know that we had resources; for this reason he had called three witnesses to prove to the House, that the Americans had suffered more injury in their trade, than this country, and that in proportion as one object of our commerce was stifled by the war, another new one had arisen. He then recapitulated the evidence of *Mr. Gosling*, and observed, that although the Noble Duke had remarked, that whatever he might have to urge as matter of fact in opposition to the facts on which his resolutions were founded, it ought not to be attended to without its being duly authenticated and delivered upon oath at the bar; their Lordships well knew it was morally impossible to prove in that manner a great variety of facts, of the authenticity of which there could not be the smallest doubt; he should therefore proceed to state to their Lordships the returns of the ships taken by the admirals on the several stations, as signed by them and sent home to the admiralty, and he did not doubt but their Lordships had so much confidence in the veracity of the officers, as well as respect for what he asserted, that they would give the account credit, although it were not authenticated in that formal manner upon which the noble Duke laid so much stress.

His Lordship then read a list of the totals of the ships taken by Lord Howe, Admiral Greaves, Admiral Gayton, Admiral Young, Admiral Montague, and Admiral Man, which adding the number to that of those proved by *Mr. Gosling* to have been taken, condemned and sold, amounted to 904 vessels. With regard to their value, his Lordship said he should take them upon an average of 2000l. each ship and cargo, and when it was considered that many of them were tobacco ships, many of them Carolinamen, and many of them laden with sugar, and other valuable commodities, (as their Lordships would see by casting their eyes upon the papers on the table, which stated their respective loadings) he did not doubt but the House would allow he had put a very moderate value upon each, and was much more likely to have



have rated them too low than too high. These 904 vessels, at this valuation, amounted to 1,800,800l.

Having gone so far respecting the ships lost by the Americans, his Lordship proceeded to state the evidence of Mr. Enderby, representing him as a merchant to whom this country was greatly indebted. Mr. Enderby had undertaken a southern whale fishery, which never had been pursued before by this country, and which promised us signal advantages. Fifteen ships, his Lordship remarked, had been sent out last year; and this year no less than 24 (including those sent from Liverpool, to the Mediterranean and Newfoundland,) would be employed on this beneficial branch of trade, which was formerly monopolized by the Americans. The success of the two years already tried, his Lordship declared, afforded the most happy prospect of the present voyage turning out still more advantageous; and so fully convinced was he of the probability of increasing success, that were he a merchant, he would adventure his money upon the certainty of the twenty-four ships next year, bringing home at least one hundred tons of oil each. Let their Lordships then consider the advantage Great-Britain received from this new branch of commerce, every shilling produced by which was a shilling out of the pocket of America, and which might at least be estimated at 200,000l.

The next witness examined, his Lordship observed, was Mr. Davis, employed in the Newfoundland fishery; of which fishery he begged leave to remind the House there was more than one branch; there was the cod fishery on the banks, that on the coasts, the mud fish, and the whale fishery. Mr. Davis had shewn, that we now occupied two great branches of the cod-fish trade, which were formerly in the hands of the Americans, viz. the West India trade, and that to the Ports of France and Portugal, without the Straits. The produce of these new branches could not but be very considerable, and like the southern whale fishery, was so much out of the pockets of the Americans.

His Lordship further took notice of the calculation of Mr. Brooke Watson (formerly examined before their Lord-

ships) and made it evident, that the consequence of what appeared from them, and of the difference of advantage derived from the cod fishery and spermætiwhale fishery above it, adding the value of the 904 ships that to have been taken from America, the country could not already have been advantaged less in consequence of the war than *two millions two hundred thousand pounds*. In addition to what his Lordship remarked various other advantages might be mentioned; in particular, the money saved in bounty which, previous to the war, this country paid to America as an encouragement of her commerce.

Having thus described the advantages which the public at large had acquired, in balance to the disadvantages sustained by individuals, his Lordship took notice of Mr. Hake's valuation declaring it to be exceedingly vague and incorrect. In order to prove the fallacy of the Lloyd's register account of shipping lost, his Lordship declared, that among the West-Indians stated to be lost, and included in the amount of the value, there were ships cleared out from Corke, many which had been collusively taken, and carried into Bourdeaux, and other ports of France, the money for the cargoes of which he had not the least doubt was now in Ireland, in the hands of the merchants, whose property the cargoes were. This practice, his Lordship said, was notorious, customary, and was done with a fraudulent design to evade the embargo, which ships cleared out for the West Indies were not liable. Another matter, which might also be suspected was, that many of the ships stated to be lost, might be among those retaken by Lord Howe, of which Mr. Hake had not taken the smallest notice. Upon the whole, his Lordship contended that Mr. Hake's book was not founded on personal knowledge; that the value of the cargo was mere guess-work, and liable to be full of errors; the accounts to which he had adverted, on the contrary, were drawn from documents not liable to challenge; and even the supposed profits of the southern whale fishery, and the additional increase of the Newfoundland cod fishery, and the advantages inferred from Mr. Brooke Watson's calculations, were



778.

at nought, and the whole 400,000l. robbed out of the total of the profits gained by this country, since the commencement of the war, there would still remain from the produce of the sale of the 904 ships, a larger sum than was stated by Mr. Hake, admitting it, notwithstanding its looseness, to be correctly stated.

The Duke of Richmond rose to reply. His Grace followed the Earl step by step through his argument, endeavouring to shew that every part of his speech was more fallacious than true. He denied that the returns of the Admirals were to be depended on, or the value of the ships stated in those returns, to be taken for granted, as given by the noble Earl; laughed at the supposed produce of the southern Whale Fishery, which, he declared, he had surreptitiously stolen from America, and which, according to the words of the witness himself, we could not now, after three years trial, carry on without the assistance of the Americans. His Grace also argued, that according to the testimony of Mr. Davis, the Newfoundland Cod Fishery was in a more unpromising state than the noble Earl had represented, and that it was a matter of doubt whether we should or should not be able to supply the West-India islands with fish, without which the wretched inhabitants would not only endure the miseries of a famine, but the planters would no longer be able to pursue their profession, and in consequence the sugar trade must be totally ruined. His Grace said, he wondered not at the dreadful calamities with which this country was surrounded, when those in high office were so shamefully ignorant of trade and commerce as the first Lord of the Admiralty had shewn himself. "Did the noble Earl know so better than to argue, that if near two millions of money was lost by British merchants, no injury was done to trade, if an equal sum fell into the hands of the king's navy?"

Several other Lords spoke in this debate for and against the resolutions; but the whole stress of the contest lay between the Duke of Richmond and Lord Sandwich.

Lord Suffolk closed it by moving, that Lord Scarfsdale quit the chair, on which the House divided

LOND. MAG. March 1778.

Contents - - - 80

Non Contents - - - 42

As soon as the House was resumed, the Duke of Richmond moved his string of resolutions. Lord Suffolk moved the previous question upon each, which was carried without a division against the whole number.

## HOUSE of COMMONS.

February 11.

This day several letters and papers were presented, pursuant to address, by Sir Grey Cooper, Lord George Germain, and Mr. Buller, which were referred to the committee on the state of the nation. Several accounts presented from the customs were ordered to lie on the table.

The House then went into a committee of enquiry, when Mr. Charles Fox took a review of the operations of our four last campaigns in America; the number of troops employed; the returns of killed and wounded in the various actions; and the reinforcements sent every year. Upon this review he formed twelve propositions, founded in general on the papers upon the table.

Lord Barrington replied to several of Mr. Fox's arguments, which in many cases he flatly contradicted, and on other points threw a more favourable light.

Lord North opposed the propositions as highly reprehensible and impolitic. Whilst it was asserted that our affairs were in a critical situation, could the author of such an assertion, with any rational pretence, desire that the state of our army should be laid open to our enemies *flagrante bello*? There was an absurdity upon the face of such a proposition.

Mr. Burke, in a speech of near two hours, undertook a refutation of the noble lord's arguments; said, if enquiry was not to be made during the war, it would, if the men who opposed it continued in office, be too late to enquire, when the die was cast, and the contest over.

Lord Ongley, Sir Richard Sutton, and Lord Nugent ably defended the doctrines of the minister. They were answered by Lord John Cavendish, who was supported by Colonel Barre, Mr. Thomas Townshend, and Mr. Baker.

R

Administration



Administration recommended it to Mr. Fox to withdraw his propositions, but he was determined they should take their fate; and on a division they were all rejected by 263 votes, against 149.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Monday, Feb. 16.*

Agreed to the report of the resolutions of Friday last, on the supply, viz.

That 339,200*l.* be granted for the ordinary expences of the navy for 1778.

That 488,695*l.* be granted for building, rebuilding, and repairs of ships, for 1778.

That 4,000*l.* be granted for the support of Greenwich Hospital for 1778.

A motion was made by Mr. Temple Luttrell, that there be laid before this House, an account of the disposal of publick money, granted for extra estimates of the navy, pursuant to an act of Queen Anne. Passed in the negative.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Monday, Feb. 16.*

The common business of the day being over,

Lord Effingham moved, "That a certain letter from General Sir Guy Carleton, to Lord George Germaine, should be laid before the House."

Lord Suffolk said, that the motion, as it was proposed on a former day, was offered with the restriction of including only such particulars as peculiarly affected the expedition in question. If the noble lord still adhered to the resolution, that only extracts from Gen. Carleton's letter to Lord George Germaine were required, he had no objection; if it extended farther, he could not acquiesce in a motion that was repugnant to the first principle in the enquiry, which was a discretionary power in ministers, to reject what was improper for publick communication.

The Duke of Richmond contended, that the strict letter of the order should be adhered to, excepting only in those particular instances, where any of the ministers, rising in his place, would declare that there was an absolute impropriety in their being presented to the House.

Lord Weymouth promised that every circumstance that applied only to the enquiry should be extracted from the let-

ter, and be faithfully laid before the Lordships.

Lord Thanet then rose, and said, that he had received a letter from General Gates, which, as it contained matter of great consequence, he would request the clerk to read to the House. An objection was here urged, in point of form, it being intimated on one side that the transcript of a letter from any particular individual did not belong to the House, as a publick business; and on the other, that every thing concerning the interests of the people, was certainly a just object of their attention. This altercation was finally settled by the Marquis of Rockingham, who read this epistle as part of his speech; it was dated from the time immediately succeeding Gen. Burgoyne's misfortune, and affirmed that the inhabitants of America still felt an attachment towards their native country, and, as independent friends, would certainly prefer a connection with them to any other friendship in the world; but as for resigning that favourite blessing of independence, it was a groundless notion to expect it. The ministry had plunged them and the country they belonged to, into an impolitic and unnatural war, and no measures of a pacific tendency could be expected to result from that quarter; but if the mother-country would adopt different ministers, if they would select persons of Lord Chatham's superior abilities and intelligence, and of Lord Camden's honesty, industry, and integrity, it was very probable that still an amicable connection might subsist between the two countries: he was convinced a prosecution of the war would terminate to the disadvantage of England; and therefore, as being originally a native of Great Britain, he could not resist the propensity he felt in communicating the disagreeable circumstances under which that country seemed to labour. "but he would rather *die* than resign the independence for which they had so bravely fought." After it was read the Duke of Richmond moved that it should be ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Suffolk replied to this motion by judiciously remarking, that this paper came from an authority that was of itself a strong argument for the rejection of the noble Duke's proposal, and he hoped



oped no lord would countenance such motion.

The *Duke of Richmond* replied, that was uncandid to despise an advantageous communication that might be delivered from any quarter whatever. The person who had sent this letter was a person of great authority, and consequence, in the country where he resided, and very probably suggested sentiments that corresponded with those of the majority of the inhabitants.

*Lord Weymouth* said, it was altogether out of the order of the House of Parliament to receive on their table, the private opinion of any individual. He might as well at this time propose a motion, that all the pamphlets which had gone under the denomination of ministerial performances, should at this time be delivered to the House.

The *Chancellor* objected to the motion. It was not only improper as being a letter from a rebel general officer, but the sentiments contained in the letter were repugnant to the sense of the House. The letter had expressly mentioned *Independence* as a fundamental claim on which the Americans insisted.

The *Earl of Bristol*, instead of speaking to the question, talked of the *heavy burdens*, and of the *melancholy aspects* of Great Britain. Transports had been hired at an immense expence. Ships of war might have transported the stores to America, and thus two thirds of the money expended might have been saved.

*Lord Sandwich* defended the state of the navy. The ships were well officered, and well manned. At least in case of war with France, a ship had been assigned for the noble lord, and that might be presumed was very amply supplied.

*Lord Bristol* intreated to be excused. He was very willing to serve his country in the line of his profession. But God forbid that he should set his foot on the ship which had been assigned him, so wretchedly as it was at present manned.

*Lord Sandwich* wished that the commanders of the several ships in commission might be called to the bar of the House, and interrogated as to the manner in which their ships were manned.

As to the motion, that the letter of General Gates should be laid on the table, *Lord Sandwich* objected to it.

The advice of General Gates was not to be taken, because he had displayed his ignorance of the sentiments of those very men, whom he had recommended as proper persons to succeed the present ministers. General Gates did not appear to know that the Earl of Chatham had disclaimed the idea of American independence.

The *Duke of Grafton* said, the letter contained information. It was written by a leading man in America. There was no more impropriety in having a letter from general Gates called for by the House, than in having a letter written by Governor Bernard, lie on the table. The papers which communicated the most information were the papers which at this time should be sought after.

The *Duke of Manchester* said, the letter contained information. The springs of government had been polluted, because the channels of intelligence had been stopped. The present calamities had been occasioned by ministers shutting their eyes to the light of truth, and stopping their ears to the voice of information.

The question being then put, it was thrown out without a division. Lord Scarsdale took the chair immediately after, and the committee of the whole House on the state of the nation continued their proceedings.

The *Duke of Richmond* rose and said he had framed several resolutions of facts for the committee and read the following as the first.

Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that "the number of British forces in North America, in the year 1774, did not amount to more than 6,884." The accuracy of this account was disputed by Lord Townshend, who produced an estimate from the War Office, different from that which his Grace had submitted to the House. After some altercation, the preference of precision was adjudged to the first account, given in by the Duke.

*Lord Weymouth* rose to oppose the motion—he said, the circumstances at present exactly and minutely corresponded with the case that had been debated on a former day, concerning some other resolutions from the same quarter, and as the same arguments were therefore perfectly applicable, he would not trouble the House with a repetition; but hoped they would concur in the same



opinion that had influenced them on the preceding occasion.

*The Duke of Grafton* with great warmth and vehemence reprehended the concise method of impeding any further progress in this great enquiry; and since, when any resolution was proposed, ministers were determined to content themselves with this brief rejection without reasons assigned, he would be satisfied if an immediate stop was put to this investigation, from which so much advantage had been augured. It would be much more manly in ministers to pronounce with ingenuity and bravery, "you shall not proceed," than to undermine its foundation by these latent and insidious pretences.

*Lord Camden* said, he now perceived, and perceived with sorrow, the dissolution of the enquiry. The necessary tendency of such an extensive national examination pointed immediately and irresistibly to peace, and therefore every effort was made to impede its progress. The only reason he had ever heard urged against the propriety of the motions proposed, were, that they contributed to expose the infirmities of the nation, and to disgrace us in the opinion of Europe; but it should be recollected, that that argument did not apply, when the debate was, whether or no resolutions of facts should be confirmed or negatived; for the resolutions themselves exposed all that could be known. So that the apprehension of disgrace could not operate in the case in question. There was besides the inapplicability of this mode of reasoning, great danger in it. For it being once admitted as an established doctrine, that our weakness was not to be known, a minister's errors would prove his protection. He might immerge the nation in the very lowest degree of distress, and then plead as a sanction for himself, that by investigating his conduct, you might ruin your country. As soon as he heard that the first minister had proposed a scheme of accommodation, from that period, he presaged the death of the enquiry; it was highly probable, that this was the last day of its existence. He could not pretend to determine absolutely what could be the terms of this pacific proposal; it could not receive much recommendation from the

person who introduced it; who had been heard to say some time ago, that he hoped to see America at his feet. Perhaps, a bill would be moved for the repeal of acts. This would afford but little consolation to the country gentlemen, who had hoped for a relaxation of taxes, by the means of the increased revenue from America. He did not care much what it was, so long as it came not too late; if it produced the desired effect, and still retained our supremacy, he should think ministers had in a great degree expiated their preceding misconduct. If it was something short of this; if it kept the navigation act, and an apparent independence, he would be pleased with it. If it only tended to make them our steadfast friends on any condition, he was content. But for his part, he apprehended the period for proposing it was elapsed;—he had seen a letter from Dr. Franklin, and was convinced that if something had been offered when the Earl of Chatham made his motion, things might have been adjusted; how it would turn out now, he feared to conjecture, though he wished for the best.

*Lord Dartmouth* exculpated his friend the premier, from the imputation that had been cast upon his conduct as a minister, and his temper as a man. It had been said, that Lord North pronounced in the House, he hoped to see America at his feet: if that was the precise mode of his expressing himself, which the noble Lord who spoke last had allowed, there was surely nothing culpable in it, for it was the hope of every one. He had been also accused with strangling the committee now established in the House of Lords, by his declaration, that he had a scheme of peace to propose. The noble Lord ought to have recollected, that notice had been given by Lord North, that he had this design in agitation, previous to the institution of the committee. But all this was foreign to the question in hand. He himself objected to the resolution proposed by the noble Duke for two reasons. First, that it was altogether out of order, to recommend a resolution to the House, without accompanying it with the intention you had in doing it, and with the motion that was to be the result; and, secondly, that it answered no possible purpose.



For the papers at present lay upon the table, and any noble lord might have recourse to them in their authentic original state, without deviating from established custom. It had been said that this method of proceeding was an insurmountable obstacle to the enquiry; this was disingenuous as well as futile reasoning; disingenuous, for the noble lord who had proposed the previous question, had professed that he was as solicitous for the prosecution of the enquiry as any lord in the House; and futile, because it was not moved that papers should not lie upon their table, but only that they should be all produced together, before any ultimate resolution should be formed. The question being then put for Lord Scarisdale to leave the chair, there appeared

For it	64
Against it	26

The Duke of Richmond then moved the following resolutions, which were all negatived by the previous question: the *first* already noticed; *second*, that the troops in America, in 1775, consisted of 11,000; *third*, a short account of the military operations of that year: *fourth*, that in 1776 the number was 45,000; *fifth*, a short account of the operations of that year: *sixth*, the number of troops in 1777 was 48,000: *seventh*, a similar account: *eighth*, how much of America is conquered, how much unconquered: *ninth*, the number of troops by the last returns 36,000, a difference of upwards of 11,000 from what it was in the preceding year: *tenth*, that the whole of the troops which had been sent from first to last amounted to 61,000; a deficiency therefore left of 24,000: *eleventh*, that the number of sick was 4,600: *twelfth*, that the nett loss, including those lost by death, &c. and subtracting 5000 taken prisoners, was upwards of 19,000 men.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.

AS soon as the ordinary business was gone through, Lord North got up, and, after a very eloquent preamble, stated his conciliatory plan to the House, which consisted of three propositions, viz.

I. That the House should resolve itself into a committee to-morrow, or then, if it was thought more adviseable, to prepare a bill for the total renunciation of American *taxation*; on condition, that the colonies would bind themselves to contribute an adequate proportion towards defraying the expences of the British government, whose protection they would then be entitled to.

II. That five commissioners should be appointed, and sent out to America, vested with the fullest powers for treating with any body corporate, or individual, for the restoration of peace between Great-Britain and the colonies on the above terms; their commission to extend till June 1779.

III. That a cessation of arms should take place, immediately on their landing in America, and continue till the expiration of the above commission, if deemed necessary by the said commissioners, that their negotiations might be productive of their desired effect.

His lordship was up exactly two hours; and, in the course of his long speech, acquitted himself with candour and ability. He said he did not doubt that the terms which it might be thought necessary now to offer, would have their proper influence; if not, he hinted at something similar to the Scottish union between the two countries. He descanted very ably on the tyranny of the present republican government of America, pointing out the wantonness of the military, in forcing the provisions from the farmers at what price they themselves thought proper; from hence his lordship naturally inferred, that a peace with the parent state must be more desirable.

Mr. Fox spoke next; he agreed to go into the committee; he ridiculed the noble lord for having come over to his opinion after three years war; he congratulated his own party upon their acquisition, but reminded the House that the same terms had been rejected by his lordship two years ago, when proposed by an honourable friend of his (Mr. Burke.) He, with his usual ability, recounted the bad conduct of administration in being always too late. He then put it to the noble lord, why this proposition had not come before adjournment, and asked whether it had not been forced on now by the news from



from Paris. He said he had not much access to good information, but what he was going to state was more than common report, "that ten days ago a treaty of commerce had been concluded with America by the court of Versailles, the conditions of which were, that France was to support America in her independence."

Mr. *T. Pitt* spoke for peace; he did not explicitly agree with either side of the House, but thought our claims or intentions to tax America were given up, by the repeal of the Stamp Act.

Mr. *Adam* retained his former opinion with respect to the impropriety of such terms for peace coming from this country. He argued that they would not be accepted; and that the holding forth such terms at this time, would dispirit the people, and would disgrace our government; that our allies would become lukewarm, and our enemies elated. He farther said, that the system now proposed (if accepted on the part of America) would, in the end, be ruinous to this country, as the contributions from thence would certainly prove inadequate to the expence we should be at in supporting and protecting them. Besides, we were giving to America such important privileges, that these, together with the natural advantages of that country with respect to the low price of labour, and the quantity of land easily obtained and cultivated, must in a course of years, draw multitudes of inhabitants from Great Britain and Ireland; and that the acts now proposed were in fact establishing high bounties for promoting emigration, to the eternal disgrace of the legislature, and the destruction of this devoted country. He therefore disapproved totally of the noble lord's proposition.

Mr. *Viner* spoke next: he regretted that his favourite object of taxation could not now be had; that he had ever thought that a proper and a just object; and while it continued the object, he was clear for carrying on the war: but that since this object no longer existed, and that America was united to a man, he agreed, that the sooner we could make peace the better, and he was therefore ready to accede to the noble lord's propositions.

Governor *Johnstone* said, he was glad

to find that people were now come to their senses, and that the noble lord had at last found a proper opportunity of declaring his opinion; that he had always said, he was sure the noble lord knew and understood the subject of America as well as any man; and that his real opinion was against the war, and the object of the war. He hinted, that the true mode to be held out to the Americans for reconciliation, was to fund their paper in this country; and thought that the repeal of the acts obnoxious to America, ought to be more explicit. He then entered into the question of independence, and said, he was sure it was not the original aim of the Americans, and referred the House to an honourable gentleman (Sir William Gordon) who knew that country.

This called up Sir William Gordon, who began with great good humour and wit, by rallying his honourable friend for descending to such inferior game as him, when he had so often attacked with success, the greater game of the Treasury bench; and concluded by saying, that, in his opinion, America had always meant independence.

Mr. *Rous* next stated some facts to exculpate the East-India company in the affair of the tea business.

Mr. *Baldwin* said, that he had all along been deceived; for that he had ever understood that taxation was the real object of the war with America.

Mr. *G. Grenville* spoke for the propositions, because he wished for peace, but doubted of their efficacy, considering the hands from whence they came. He charged ministry with having deceived him in point of information, and proceeded to say he should feel for the humiliating blush of his sovereign, when he gave his assent to the proposed bills. He concluded by informing the House, that he had seen an extract of a letter from Doctor Franklin, mentioning the treaty between America and the court of Versailles.

Mr. *Burke* then spoke to draw an answer from the minister relative to that treaty; as did Sir George Savile.

This made Lord North declare that he knew nothing of it, but by common report, and that the ministers of France had denied it some time ago: but



but his lordship's declarations did not amount to a positive denial of its existence.

Mr. Fox then observed, that the propositions should be made expeditiously, that France might not be before-hand with us.

Mr. Baker concluded the debate by observing, that it was shameful, when we had an establishment at Paris, and a representative of his majesty, our information from that quarter should be so bad.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, Feb. 19.

A short conversation took place between the Earl of Bristol and the Earl of Sandwich, of little moment to the public, as it turned only on a nice professional point respecting the navy. Lord Sandwich, in his list of line of battle ships delivered to the House, had not included 50 gun ships; L. Bristol contended that ships of that force had always been considered by naval commanders as line of battle ships; Lord Sandwich seemed to think this a distinction not worth disputing, and here the matter dropt, to give way for more important business.

The committee on the state of the nation sat again, Lord Scarfsdale in the chair, when the Duke of Richmond proposed, that the committee should come to the following resolution, deduced from calculations on the extra expences of the army, the navy, and the ordnance, since the commencement of the war with the colonies, including the debts that would remain to be provided for, should peace be restored in another year. That the total expence of the American war amounted to thirty two millions sterling. A string of resolutions upon the estimates of each year from 1774, under the different heads, was moved, but it is needless to specify them, as they were all rejected; and the substance was summed up in the total amount of the expences incurred.

The Earl of Suffolk did not attempt to controvert the calculations, but concisely declared, that the resolutions were unparliamentary, and no end was mentioned or proposed to be attained by them, though the Duke of Richmond

had declared that they were strongly connected with the plan of accommodation shortly to be brought into the House. He insisted, that it was both inexpedient and foolish to expose the national infirmities, and hoped to have the concurrent opinion of the committee to the motion he was about to make, "that the chairman should withdraw from the chair."

The Duke of Richmond now observed, that he had finished his share of the enquiry into the state of the nation, and wished the remainder, which would be pursued by other noble lords, might be postponed till after the new plan of peace had been discussed by the House.

The Earl of Coventry said, that the criterion of national power, depended on the number of its inhabitants, their wealth, and their credit. The first of these symptoms afforded no comfort; the second as little; for individuals were poor, the state was poor, and the crown was poor. As to the third, our stocks were fallen, and our credit so hurt abroad, that even our old friends the Dutch had in some measure forsaken us, and a great continental power had absolutely prohibited the progress of our troops through his country, without the resignation of an old claim, and the liquidation of an old debt: these circumstances gave some weight to the melancholy picture the noble duke had drawn, and he therefore hoped they would influence the House not to reject resolutions which were deduced from these complicated causes.

Lord Suffolk denied that the Dutch had ever relaxed their friendship, or that the continental power alluded to had ever made any such conditions as the noble lord mentioned.

The question being now put, there appeared

For Lord Suffolk's motion 64

Against it, 28

Majority 36

Such of our readers as are unacquainted with the forms of parliament, are requested to observe, that as the same motion cannot be made twice in one session, either in a committee or otherwise, when the chairman of a committee is voted to leave the chair, the motion is lost.



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Monday, Feb. 23.*

FROM the 19th to this day, nothing arose to occasion any debate: the committee of supply had come to a resolution on the 20th, to provide for the pay and cloathing of the militia for 1778 out of the land-tax, which was now agreed to, and a bill ordered in accordingly. This business over, the order of the day was read for going into the committee on the bills to restore peace to America; but Mr. Burke kept the speaker in the chair, by moving, that the House should give instructions to the committee "on the bill enabling his majesty to appoint commissioners to be sent to America," to receive a clause or clauses for filling up the blanks, with the names of the five commissioners who are to be sent. This produced a warm debate, the minority asserting, that it ought not to be left to the king's ministers, who had already lost thirteen provinces by their mismanagement, to nominate the commissioners. The majority maintained that it would be a violation of the royal prerogative for parliament to appoint them; and the motion was at length rejected without a division.

Mr. *Porvis* rose, and urged the necessity of immediately repealing the tea act, the Massachusetts Bay act, and other obnoxious acts, without leaving it to the commissioners to suspend them, if they thought proper; this brought on a long conversation, which lasted till half after twelve, in which Lord North, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and other speakers, took part; it was generally agreed, that the acts must be repealed, but the point in dispute was, as to the time, whether now, previous to a treaty, or hereafter, in consequence of a treaty. At length the question was put, and the House divided, when there were 181 votes against the present repeal of the said acts, to 108 for it.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Wednesday, Feb. 25.*

The *Duke of Bolton* moved, "that the surveyor of the navy be ordered to attend the House the following Monday." His Grace apprehended, that this motion needed no introductory speech, as it was of the same nature as the other

requests that had been complied with. Lord *Sandwich* in reply, considered any further information respecting the navy as unnecessary and inexpedient, and therefore he should vote against the motion.

The *Duke of Richmond* foretold the fate of the motion, but declared it to be conformable to an order of the House, which expressly said, that all information concerning the state of the navy should be communicated, and he appealed to the House, whether the noble lord now opposing the motion acted consistent with his former professions; if the state of the navy was flourishing, why ought not the House to be fully convinced of it? on the contrary, if there was any error in the noble lord's accounts of our fleets, now was the time to discover it.

Lord *Sandwich* reminded the House that he had always been of one opinion, viz. that there was imprudence in divulging the state of the navy, even in its actual flourishing condition.

The *Chancellor* and the *Earl of Gower* concurred with Lord *Sandwich* as to the inexpediency and imprudence of exposing the situation of our navy, however it might turn out; at the same time, said the Chancellor, I see no reason to dispute the noble lord's veracity. Lord *Gower* having thrown out a hint that it was peculiarly unreasonable to make minute enquiries into the state of the navy, at a time when we might possibly be at the end of a war with France—the lords in opposition called for an explanation upon which his lordship rose again, and said he only meant to express the general apprehensions of a French war that prevailed on both sides of the House; but neither himself nor the ministry knew of any such danger impending. The question being put, division followed, when the votes were 29 against the motion, 11 for it.

The public business in the House of Commons closed for the month of February, with preparing the American conciliatory bills for the upper House.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Monday, March 2.*

The *Earl of Abingdon* moved in the House, "that the returns concerning the American prisoners should be laid before the House; this in fact was



as his lordship's former motion with which the House had complied, and was rather intended as a complaint that the order of the House had not been effectually obeyed by the lords in administration, than as a regular motion; in that light therefore it was rejected, and Lord Suffolk having proposed that every neglect in the execution of the orders in question should be corrected, the motion was withdrawn. The order of the day was then read for going into the committee on the state of the nation, upon which the Chancellor left the woolsack, and Lord Scarsdale took his seat at the table as the chairman of the committee. The Duke of Bolton (Admiral of the White) opened the business in a speech tending to point out gross mismanagement in the direction of our naval affairs, principally with respect to our mercantile losses, which he attributed to the refusals, or misemployment of convoys, and injudicious stationing of our frigates of war. His Grace concluded with proposing his resolutions: First, "resolved, that it appears to this committee, that the frigates employed in his Majesty's service in North America, exclusive of bombs, amount to the number of 87. Second, That their complement of men cannot, all things being considered, be estimated at more than 17,000." Thirdly, "That the number of ships of the line employed in his Majesty's home service, is 35." Fourthly, "That several things are wanting to make this number complete." Fifthly, "That among the frigates employed in the same service, there are to be included Schooners and other vessels of inferior magnitude to the amount of thirty-five, leaving the real number of frigates only eleven."

Lord Sandwich opposed these resolutions, because they were not, as the Duke had affirmed, founded upon facts; and as the whole force of the contest between the two lords turned upon the number of ships and seamen employed in the home service, and whether ready for sea, or preparing with the utmost expedition, it may suffice to observe, that Lord Sandwich's account both was credited; that it refuted the estimates made by the Duke of Bolton, and consequently, that the

LORD. MAG. March 1778.

usual mode was adopted with regard to the resolutions, Lord Gower moving, that the chairman should leave the chair, which was carried on a division by 64 votes against 26.

Thursday, March 5. The Duke of Grafton informed the House, that he had received authentic intelligence of a commercial treaty being signed between France and the American states, and called upon the ministry to answer, whether they did, or did not know this event. His Grace desired it might be remembered, that it was on the 5th of March he put this question, and whatever might be the answer, he thought administration must be culpable; if they knew the fact, they were blameable for not communicating it to parliament; if they were ignorant of it, they must incur just censure for not obtaining that early and authentic intelligence which officers of the crown ought to be careful and solicitous to procure.

Lord Weymouth in reply, desired it might also be remembered, that it was on the 5th of March he rose to acquaint the House, that he knew of no such treaty, nor had authentically heard that such a treaty was in agitation. Our readers, we apprehend, will find great occasion hereafter to refer to this date as illustrative of future events.

Lord Radnor went into the merits of the three American conciliatory bills, then ready for a second reading, and after condemning the measures pursued year after year by administration, which had induced these humiliating concessions, he gave it as his opinion that the bills would be ineffectual to restore peace.

The Duke of Richmond, and the Earls Temple and Shelburne concurred in sentiments with Lord Radnor: Lord Shelburne's speech was very long; his lordship chiefly attacked the bill for appointing commissioners to treat with the Americans; the powers vested in the commissioners, he said, were unconstitutional, as they were to suspend laws; they would be treated as deceptionary by the Congress, because they are authorized to treat with separate bodies of the people. His lordship expressed his abhorrence of the idea that Great Britain should acknowledge the independence of America;



merica; and he added, that even if France had signed a treaty with the deputies from the Congress, Great Britain might still preserve her superiority, and perhaps enforce future dependence, by securing the navigation of the Mississippi, the possession of the two Floridas, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

The *Bishop of Peterborough* gave it as his opinion, that the only solid basis for a successful negotiation was to begin by withdrawing our armies from America, which would excite confidence in our pacific intentions.

The *Duke of Richmond* imputed great part of the evils of the war to a circular letter written by Lord Hillsborough to the governors of the colonies; upon which his lordship arose, desired the copy of the letter might be read, and endeavoured to exculpate himself from the charge of having made use of the king's name without proper authority, by alledging, that his letter was part of the king's speech to parliament.

*Lord Suffolk* justified all the measures of

The supplies for 1773 his lordship stated at  
The ordinary ways and means amounted to

#### Deficiency

In order to make up this balance his lordship proposed a loan of six millions in the following manner:

100l. 3—per cents, which he valued at	66 10
An annuity of 2l. 10s. for every 100l. subscribed for 30 years, valued at 14 years purchase	35 0
A lottery, consisting of 48,000 tickets, each subscriber of 1000l. to have 8 tickets, which he valued at a profit of	2 8
	<hr/> 103 18

The subscribers to have their option of a life annuity, instead of the annuity for 30 years; and his lordship calculated that every subscriber of 100l. would probably gain 5l. though he had stated the premium at 3l. 18s. His lordship's explanatory speech tended to shew that the money was borrowed on the best plan that could be proposed under the present circumstances of the nation, both for the public and the subscribers; the prospect of the standing public revenue of the kingdom being increased by the falling in of exchequer annuities was likewise pointed out; and finally the following means of raising the interest for the new loan was proposed, and after some debate agreed to by the committee. This part of the budget being a concern in which the whole nation is interested, we shall state it as nearly as possible in his lordship's own words.

His lordship informed the House, that the interest to be provided for was 330,000l. that to pay this it was necessary to provide a productive tax; that it was difficult to fix on any that would not be, in some degree, unequal: that he wished to avoid burthening the lower ranks of people; that it was not

government throughout the war, and imputed their want of success solely to the persons who were entrusted with the execution of part of them in America. The rest of the debate turned upon the nomination of the commissioners, upon the same ground that it had been contested in the Lower House; length it got through the second reading by the others, and they were all committed.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, March 6.

Pursuant to notice given, Lord North, opened the committee of ways and means, upon the Budget, that is to say, the annual plan of the finances of the kingdom, and the plan of the ways and means for raising the money voted for the supplies, exceeding the ordinary revenues of the state. The Budget was not quite emptied till Monday the 9th, but for the sake of connection, and as being the last article we can include in our parliamentary history for this month, we shall sum up the whole together.

easy to come at the real property of individuals; but that one ground of judging this, which prevailed in all nations, was by the expence at which they lived; and this, though it might not answer in every single instance, was yet a very good general rule; that laying the tax upon the consumption of commodities was both equal and palatable, as the resentment of the person taxed fell on the dealer, and not on the consumer of revenue; that the taxes on coaches, on servants, and on houses, were proper and eligible, as they were visible signs of ability to pay them; that a tax on bricks and tiles had formerly been thought of and rejected, as likewise taxing houses by the extent of their fronts, or by the number of the chimnies, which was the same as taxing money, neither of which afforded a just estimate of the value of the house. He proposed therefore to exempt all houses under the rent of 5l. per annum from all taxation, that all houses from 5l. to 50l. should be rated at 6d. in the pound, and from 50l. upwards at 1s. to be paid by the occupier; that this tax might be levied by those who collected the window tax, with a little addition.



78. al assistance for a year or two, till the  
s were fully adjusted. He then pro-  
ed, by the assistance of the window tax,  
form a computation what the present  
would raise, which he reckoned as  
ows:

In England and Wales	259,000
In Scotland	5,000

In all	264,000
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He then proposed an additional tax on all  
nes imported, viz. eight guineas per tun,  
ad. a bottle, on French wines, and four  
neas per ton, or 1d. per bottle, on all other  
e, which his lordship computed would  
ount to 72,581. in the whole 336,558l.  
65581. above the sum wanted.

His lordship concluded with observing,  
it was no very agreeable employment to

propose taxes of any kind; that it was a  
measure necessary in point of honour, not a  
point of pleasure, but that he thought it  
more honourable not to decline any duty of  
his office whilst he held it, however dis-  
agreeable.

Mr. Gilbert then made a motion, that all  
places and pensions above 200l. *per annum*  
(with a few exceptions, such as the speaker,  
the judges and ambassadors) should be taxed  
one-fourth part of their respective salaries  
for one year, and during the continuance of  
this American war, which was carried in  
the committee on a division by a majority of  
18, 100 being for the question and 82 against  
it; but upon reporting this resolution of the  
committee to the House, the next day, it was  
thrown out, after a debate of four hours, by  
a majority of only six votes.

## An Impartial Review of New Publications.

### ARTICLE VIII.

THE History of England, from the Revo-  
lution to the present Time, in a Series of  
ters to the Rev. Dr. Wilson, by Catharine  
Macaulay. Vol. I. 4to. 15s. E. and C. Dilly.

THE established reputation long since ac-  
red by our illustrious female historian, and  
encomiums generally bestowed on the  
rk now under consideration, renders it su-  
fluous as well as indelicate to be lavish of  
ineffectual praises. We think the pen  
be much better employed in tracing the  
lines and plan of this history, that our readers  
be enabled to form a just idea of the design,  
ving them to judge upon the merit of the  
ction, after an attentive perusal of the  
me. Clear and connected in her ideas,  
eady to her political principles, Mrs.  
Macaulay after exhibiting in the most striking  
ours, the fatal effects of despotic rule un-  
the Tudors and the Stuarts, resumes the  
at an æra, justly considered, by most his-  
ans, as the most important of any in the  
als of Britain; and it must be observed,  
she sets out with a different opinion from  
most every Protestant writer of the history  
that great event, and its consequences.

They characterise it as the æra, at which  
civil and religious liberties were first  
arly ascertained, and permanently fixed by  
; and they assert that before that time,  
ther the prerogatives of the sovereign, nor  
rights of the people were properly limited,  
that great part of the violations and en-  
achments made by both, on the just pre-  
tions of each, are to be attributed to the  
nt of a precise, legal, decision, on those  
at points; which they farther say, was  
forth in the famous Bill of Rights;  
this being signed and accepted by  
Prince and Princess of Orange, be-  
they ascended the throne, we have  
taught by them to believe, that we  
indebted for every thing that is dear

and valuable to the glorious Revolution.

Mrs. Macaulay's patriotism will not per-  
mit her to adopt these sentiments: she owns  
indeed, "that the Revolution gave a different  
aspect to the constitution, from what it had  
carried through the government, or rather  
the tyrannies, of the Tudors and the Stu-  
arts;" by the parliamentary renunciation of  
the doctrine of hereditary indefeasible right:  
but she adds "that the zeal of the patriots  
to establish the personal interest of their  
leader, co-operating with those irrational  
prejudices which the detestable doctrines of  
the church" (we suppose she means of Rome)  
"had sown very deep in the hearts of the  
people, occasioned the convention of estates  
which established William on the throne, to  
neglect this fair opportunity to cut off all  
the prerogatives of the crown, to which they  
had justly imputed the calamities and injuries  
sustained by the nation, and which had ever  
prevented the democratical principles of the  
constitution from acting to the security of  
those liberties and privileges, vainly set forth  
in the letter of the law."

The arduous task of supporting this poli-  
tical tenet, upon an ingenious investigation  
of the measures of government at the acces-  
sion, and during the reign, of William III,  
and a regular series of historical deductions,  
all tending to demonstrate, "that we have  
been insensibly led from the airy height of  
imaginary security, prosperity, and elevation,  
to our present state of danger and depravity,  
from causes and circumstances originating in  
the defective plan of settlement carried into  
execution by the Revolution system, which"  
she says "was totally void of improvement,"  
—is the favourite object of the writer of  
the letters contained in this volume, which  
closes with the removal of Sir Robert Wal-  
pole, in the beginning of the year 1742.

Those who do not believe, that we enjoy  
as perfect a state of civil and religious free-



dom, as our constitution will admit of, will undoubtedly discover all the causes and circumstances which have concurred since the Revolution to deprive us of it, amply delineated in this volume, and they cannot but attribute it to the neglect of those boasted ancestors, those immortal Whigs, who for their invitation of the Prince of Orange to take the government of these kingdoms into his hands, and for their concurrence in securing them from the future tyranny and bigotry of the house of Stuart, have been usually styled, the deliverers of their country.

Those on the contrary, who adhere to an opinion, that the Revolution system was the basis of the civil and religious liberty we have enjoyed, in a degree superior to the subjects of any other monarchy upon earth, ever since, will not be converts to Mrs. Macaulay, though they may be professed admirers of her fertile imagination and "literary eloquence." But to be master of the subject it is absolutely necessary to read this interesting volume.

Our limits will not admit of extracts; we have done our duty in pointing out the novelty of this history; and it must be owned after so many histories of England have appeared in print, that a more difficult task could not well be undertaken, than to throw a new light on the most important part of it.

It might perhaps be deemed unpardonable, if we were to conclude this article without one specimen of the elegant, concise method of drawing characters, for which this historian is eminent. The conclusion of letter II. which contains much matter in a very few words, is therefore annexed by choice, as it involves a subject of enquiry of the most interesting nature.

"I have now related to you, my friend, the remarkable parts of the policy and conduct of William, after his accession to the throne of England; and I believe you will not find it a difficult matter to determine the questions; whether public good, or private interest, virtue or ambition, had the strongest influence over his mind; and whether he was the saviour and deliverer of this country, or the subverter of the remaining sound principles he found in the constitution." Letter II. p. 75.

IX. *Letters to the King, from an old patriotic Quaker lately deceased.* 8vo. 2s. 6d. R. Baldwin.

A moderate, sensible, dispassionate address to the supreme magistrate, on the situation of public affairs, written in that vein of honest freedom and sincerity which is the boasted excellence of the people called Quakers; the deceased patriot is no flatterer, nor yet an indecent censurer; his admonitions are such as becomes a good subject, who laments the misfortunes of his country, and wishes to open the eyes of his sovereign to his own and his people's true interests. In the first letter, which is on the delicate situation of princes,

we find the following remarkable trait of physiognomy.—"It is not the province of one mortal to know the thoughts of another; but the countenance is often an index to the mind; and heaven has marked thee with a distinction infinitely preferable to all the insignia of royalty—the exterior of an honest man." The second letter, gives a concise account of the religious system of the Quakers, which inclines them to peace. The third draws a striking contrast between that system and the professional religion of the polite world, and the latter is shewn to have a tendency to ambition, quarrels, warfare, and revenge. The fourth exhibits a fine picture of our national prosperity at the commencement of the present reign.—"Every branch of commerce," says this judicious writer, "was then in the zenith of perfection. Our various manufactories were all in the most flourishing condition. Mechanics, handicrafts, and labourers, were neither idle nor ill paid. The east and west poured their respective stores into our lap. The very captures taken since the commencement of the war, shew the magnitude of the American trade. The truth is, almost every port in Great Britain and Ireland was crowded with their ships; and there is hardly an inland town in the whole empire, to which the wealth, produced by such an extensive traffic with our colonies in foreign parts, did not liberally circulate.—Our great national rival (France) lay humbled and bleeding at our feet. Often had we seen this haughty and presumptuous adversary bowing her head to superior prowess, but never till then an object of pity."

The remaining letters are political discussions of the bad policy of the American war; the difficulty of continuing it; the necessity of an accommodation; the insidious policy of France; the probability of a French war; our present distressful situation; and the prospect of a general reformation.

X. *Select Letters between the late Duchess of Somerset, Lady Luxborough, Miss Dolman, Mr. Whistler, Mr. R. Doddsley, William Stonestone, Esq. and others, including a Sketch of the Manners, Laws, &c. of the Republic of Venice, and some poetical Pieces; published from original Copies, by Mr. Hull.* 2 vols. 8vo. 6s. J. Doddsley.

The great success that attended the publication of Lord Chesterfield's letters, seems to have been the signal for ushering into the world, the private correspondence of persons who have been eminent in life for their literary abilities, or for their high rank; but though it may be laudable, in some instances, to give the truest portrait of great characters, by producing on the theatre of the world, the most familiar scenes in which they were concerned; yet we apprehend, that what these are very trifling, and do not contain any incident from whence example, instruction, or even amusement can be drawn, it would be



1778.

more prudent to omit them, and thus shorten the performance. If the ingenious Mr. Hull had followed this rule, he would have done more justice to his deceased friend and the public, for we should then have had one volume of very good letters, instead of two, containing a great many tares in a field of wheat.

The late Mr. Shenstone's works are well known, and every line of them displays his great talents as a poet, a fine writer, and a man possessed of the finest feelings. A few of his letters, in the volumes under consideration, afford us fresh proofs of his humanity, benevolence, and candour, particularly letter 37, vol. II. to Mr. Hull, in which he mentions the detection of a man who had robbed his fish pond, assigns his reasons for not prosecuting him, and censures the indiscriminate severity of our criminal law; and letter 40, in the same volume, to Miss M— containing reflections on the folly of visiting foreign countries, and being ignorant of the curiosities of our own, &c. Others there are which deserved preservation and public notice for elegant language and refinement; but there are some, which really have no title to appear in print, except the signature of W. Shenstone; for it is impossible for the brightest genius upon earth to express himself in better terms than other men who have had a decent education, when they are only to relate such trifling circumstances as being snow-spirited, or walking up and down in one's garden, or planting bushes, hazel, crab-tree, and elder.

Letter 7, in vol. I, from Miss F— to Mr. Shenstone, and indeed all the epistles by the same hand, are patterns of excellent writing, and a vein of chaste wit runs through them, which cannot fail of exciting universal admiration.

The Duchess of Somerset's letters are highly interesting and instructive. In No. 72, vol. I, her grace leaves a fine lesson to ladies of quality on the transitory grandeur of elevated stations: the following thoughts shew that the writer had a soul superior to most of her sex.—"After a ball or a masquerade, have we not come home, my dear lady Luxembourg, very well contented to pull off our ornaments and fine cloaths, in order to go to rest? Such methinks is the reception we naturally give to the warnings of our bodily decay; they seem to undress us by degrees, to prepare us for a rest that will refresh us far more powerfully than any night's sleep could do."—"I will ingenuously own to you, dear madam, that I experience more true happiness in the retired manner of life that I have embraced, than I ever knew from all the splendor or flatteries of the world. There was always a void; they could not satisfy a rational mind; and at the most heedless time of my youth, I well remember, that I always looked forward with a kind of joy, to a de-

cent retreat, when the evening of life should make it practicable.

Mr. Whistler's letters to Mr. Shenstone are elegant, entertaining, and some of them not unimportant; but there are too many. The series of letters from Miss N. to Mr. Hull, which close the second volume, are in our opinion the best adapted to the taste of the times of any in the collection, as they contain a genuine, sprightly, and judicious account of the government, manners, and customs of the Venetians, and a very pretty description of Paris.

XI. *New Discoveries concerning the World and its Inhabitants, in two Parts. Part I. containing a circumstantial Account of all the Islands in the South Sea, that have been lately discovered or explored; the Situation, Climate, and Soil of each; their natural Productions; the Persons, Dresses, extraordinary Manners, and Customs, &c. &c. &c. of the Inhabitants; comprehending all the Discoveries made in the several Voyages of Commodore Byron, the Captains Wallis, Carteret, and Cook, with those of M. De Bougainville. The whole compared with the Narratives of former celebrated Navigators. Part II. Containing a summary Account of Captain Cook's Attempts to discover a Southern Continent; also of the Voyage of Lord Mulgrave towards the North Pole. Illustrated with Maps and Prints. 8vo. 6s. J. Johnson.*

Another epitome of all the modern voyages made to the countries mentioned in the copious title, compiled from the several quarto volumes published by Dr. Hawkesworth, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Foster, Captain Cook, and others. This compilation is similar to that by the Rev. Dr. Trusler, of which we gave an account in our Review of New Publications for the month of January, p. 38. At first sight these two performances seem to clash with each other; but upon a careful inspection, both have their distinct share of merit and general utility, which intitles them to recommendation. The maps to the work now published are a valuable addition, of great service to navigators who cannot afford to purchase those published in the larger works, printed under the sanction of government. The geographical order of describing the countries to correspond with the maps is likewise judicious, and the references to the authors from whom the abstracts are taken to be found at the bottoms of almost every page throughout the volume afford great satisfaction; but in Dr. Trusler's there is an account of discoveries by the Russians not noticed in this performance. Upon the whole, we are of opinion, that the labours of the two compilers furnish a very cheap and copious abridgement of ten quarto volumes; and as we have already assigned just reasons, why these kind of books ought to be circulated on the easiest terms, we shall only add, that judicious abridgments of them deserve encouragement.

XII. *Sketches*



XII. *Sketches of the Lives and Writings of the Ladies of France, addressed to Mrs. Elisabeth Carter.* By Ann Thicknesse. vol. 1. 2s. 6d. Doddsley.

THE name of Mr. Thicknesse has long been known to the literary world, which he has enriched with many ingenious and valuable productions; the last was his journey through France and Spain, in which he was accompanied by Mrs. Thicknesse, and we have now the agreeable satisfaction to find, that this lady made a better use of her travels, and of her leisure hours than most of her sex; for though we are not absolutely told, that the first idea of giving the sketches of the lives and writings of the French ladies, took its rise from reading French authors while she was abroad; it is a fair inference to suppose it. But be this as it may, Mrs. Thicknesse, to her great honour, adds one to the number of those sensible ladies, who endeavour by example to revive a taste for literature in the breasts of their fair countrywomen; a more happy expedient could not have been devised than to shew them, that the French ladies "are not indebted to the toilet alone, for the conquests they make—for the art of pleasing—in which they are so perfectly skilled—but are ambitious of possessing those charms which can never fade."

A variety of entertaining anecdotes, and little agreeable stories are introduced into the lives selected to fill this volume; some of which we shall take the liberty to introduce in a future Magazine. As Mrs. Thicknesse informs us, there are upon the list no less than four hundred ladies of France, who have distinguished themselves by their literary talents, we may expect many more entertaining volumes from her hands, the first containing only between forty and fifty. We heartily wish her success and resolution to complete the design; one thing we beg leave to recommend, that as often as possible she would give dates to lives and remarkable incidents. Mrs. Chapone has strongly enforced this advice to female writers, too apt to neglect it. Our readers will be pleased to know, that Mrs. Thicknesse in this volume acknowledges her having written the character and anecdotes of Henry IV. of France, which ran through the last volume of our Magazine for 1777; and has thereby allowed us the satisfaction of acknowledging it.

XIII. *Owen of Carron.* A Poem by Dr. Langborne, 3s. Dilly.

This chaste and elegant poem is composed from the story of the sad fate of Ellen, the only daughter of John Earl of Moray, who was betrothed to the young Earl of Nithisdale; their union, founded on affection, was prevented by the base treachery of Earl Barnard, who hired assassins to shoot Nithisdale with an arrow in a forest.—This scene is represented in a frontispiece to the poem,

engraved by Taylor. Ellen after the death of Nithisdale was compelled by her relations, through the powerful interest of Earl Barnard to marry him, and this event gives birth to the following beautiful lines on matrimony.

O married love! thy bard shall own,  
Where two congenial souls unite,  
Thy golden chain inlaid with down,  
Thy lamp with heaven's own splendour  
bright.

But if no radiant star of love,  
O Hymen! smile on thy fair rite,  
Thy chain a wretched weight shall prove,  
Thy lamp a sad sepulchral light.

The catastrophe of this forced union is finely wrought, but we will not anticipate the pleasure every lover of good poetry, and of affecting tales will feel in reading it.

LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS in the MONTHS of February and March, besides those reviewed.

#### POLITICAL.

REMARKS upon General Howe's Account of his Proceedings at Long-Island, in the Extraordinary Gazette of October the 10th, 1776. 1s. Fielding and Walker.

A View of Society in Europe. By Gilbert Stuart, LL. D. 4to. 15s. Murray.

The Patriot Minister. Translated from the French. 2s. 6d. Durham.

#### HISTORY.

A Letter to the Bishop of Durham, on the Climate of Russia. By John Glen King, D. D. F. R. S. 4to. 2s. Doddsley.

Remarks on the two last Chapters of Mr. Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By James Chelsum, D. D. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Payne.

Observations on Mrs. Macaulay's History of England from the Revolution. By Capell Loft, Esq. 4to. 2s. 6d. Dilly.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Sketch of a Tour into Derbyshire, Yorkshire, &c. 2s. 6d. B. White.

A Letter from a Father to his Son on his Marriage. 1s. Dilly.

The principal Orations of Cicero, translated. By J. Rutherford, Esq. 2 Vols. 4to. 1l. 1s. Cadell.

The Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian Odes of Pindar; translated into English Verse. By E. B. Greene, Esq. Doddsley.

The Orations of Lyfias and Isocrates, translated from the Greek. By J. Gillies, LL. D. 4to. 18s. in Boards, Murray.

#### HUSBANDRY.

The extensive Practice of the new Husbandry exemplified. By Mr. Forbes. 5s. J. Nichols.

The Cozeners, The Maid of Bath, The Devil upon two Sticks, and the Nabob, comedies;



medies; and the Taylors, a Tragedy; all by the late Samuel Foote, Esq. 1s. 6d. each T. Cadell.

## M E D I C A L.

A safe and easy Remedy proposed for the Relief of the Stone and Gravel, the Scurvy, Gout, &c. and for the Destruction of Worms in the human Body, &c. By Nathaniel Hulme, M. D. 4to. 2s. Robinson.

Observations on Wounds in the Head. By William Dease. 3s. Robinson.

Two Cases of the Hydrophobia. By J. Vaughan, M. D. 2s. 6d. J. Payne.

A Treatise on the Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Ducts. By R. Bath. 2s. F. Newbery.

Digests of the general Highway and Turnpike Laws. By John Scott, Esq. 8vo. 5s. E. and C. Dilly.

An Alphabetical Epitome of the Common Law of England. By G. Clarke, Esq. 3s. 6d. Fielding and Walker.

## P O E T R Y.

The Conquerors; a Poem on the Campaigns of 1775, 1776, 1777, &c. 2s. 6c. Fielding and Walker.

The Muse's Mirrour, a Collection of Poems, 2 Vols. 6s. R. Baldwin.

The Project, a Poem, 1s. T. Becket.

The Diaboliad, a Poem, Part the Second. 1s. 6d. Bew.

Transmigration, a Poem, 2s. 6d. Bew.

The Indian Scalp; a Poem, 2s. Fielding.

Modern Refinement; a Satire. 1s. Wilkie.

An Apology for the Times, a Poem. 2s. 6d. Rivington.

## R E L I G I O U S.

An earnest Attempt to reform the Times. 6d. J. Wilkie.

The Providence of God vindicated. By Thomas Howe, 6d. Buckland.

Letters on the Prevalence of Christianity before its civil Establishment. By E. Apthorp, M. A. 8vo. 5s. Robson.

Every Man his own Chaplain. 9d. Buckland.

An Enquiry into the Belief of Christians of the three first Centuries. By M. Burgh, Esq. 8vo. 6d. Nicolls.

A Sermon preached before the House of Lords at Westminster Abbey, on the last Fast-Day. By John Lord Bishop of Oxford. 1s. Cadell.

A Fast Sermon, preached at Bedford. By Thomas Bedford. 6d. Wilkie.

Discourses on the Four Gospels. By Thomas Townson, B. D. 4to. 7s. 6d. in Boards, Bathurst.

## A R T S.

An experimental System of Metallurgy. By the late John Henry Hamps, M. D. Folio. 12s. Nourse.

Considerations on the Breed and Management of Horses, 2s. 6d. W. Davis.

A Collection of the principal Memoirs contained in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, 3 Vols. 4to. 3l. 3s. T. Becket.

## T R A V E L S.

Travels into Dalmatia, 4to. 1l. 1s. J. Robson and Co.

A philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland. 8vo. 6s. T. Cadell.

The Tour in North Wales of 1773. By Thomas Pennant, Esq. 4to. 1l. 1s. in Boards. T. Payne.

## N O V E L S.

The Man of Experience. By Mr. Thistlewaith. 2 Vols. 5s. Robinson.

Memoirs of the Countess D'Anois. 2 Vols. 6s. Noble.

## THE BRITISH THEATRE.

ACCOUNT of a new comic opera of two acts, called *Belphegor*, or *The Wishes*, performed for the first time, at Drury Lane Theatre, on Monday March 17.

## D R A M A T I S P E R S O N Æ.

<i>Belphegor</i> ,	Mr. Bannister.
<i>Booze</i> ,	Mr. Vernon.
<i>Colin</i> ,	Mr. Davies.
<i>Justice Solemn</i> ,	Mr. Parsons.
<i>Wheatear</i> ,	Mr. Moody.
<i>Dame Lin</i> ,	Mrs. Wrighten.
<i>Phebe</i> ,	Mrs. Simpson, &c.

The story of this piece is founded on the well known romance of *Belphegor*, blended with the thought of *Prior's Wishes*. The demon *Belphegor* is transformed by *Lucifer*, into a mortal, to work out a ten years expiation on earth; where marrying a scolding wife, and getting over head and ears in debt, he flies, pursued by the bailiffs, but meeting with *Booze*, an honest woodcutter, in a

forest, finds an asylum in his house; (who is as much in debt, and plagued with as scolding a wife as the transformed demon,) after telling him his power, he promises him the fruition of any three wishes he shall make in return for his hospitality. *Booze* imparts these joyful tidings to his wife; and they call in their neighbours, *Justice Solemn*, and *Farmer Wheatear*, to consult, over a jug of ale, on the wishes that are to make them so blessed in future. At length *Booze*, knowing his worship's relish for a hunting pudding, unthinkingly wishes they had such a one for him now, as they had last Sunday, when, lo! a plumb pudding springs through the table. The wife, mortified at the folly of this wish, scolds him severely, when he innocently wishes she might lose the use of her tongue, which instantly happens to their utter astonishment. A violent noise is now heard, when *Belphegor* issuing from a clock case,



ease, tells *Boone*, that he stepped forth to save him in this trying moment; advises him not to throw away his last wish on riches and grandeur, as they were transitory, but to employ it in restoring his wife to the use of her speech, and in invoking that domestic peace round his little fire-side which only can make them happy and comfortable. *Boone*, after some reluctance, consents, and the piece concludes. A pastoral

love scene between *Phæbe*, *Colin*, and *Wendear*, constitutes the remaining part of the drama.

The fable is laughable, the dialogue is well adapted to low comedy, and some of the airs (for which see our *Poetical Essays*) written with taste. Upon the whole, it is a lively, agreeable entertainment, and continues to give great satisfaction.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS you did me the favour to insert in your Magazine for September 1777, a plate and description of the inventions of coal pits, I have now sent you a drawing and description of the manner of boring with a Brake for coal mines or minerals, which may be very useful to persons concerned in those works, and cannot fail of being acceptable to every curious and ingenious reader. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Chester-le-street,

Humble servant,

Feb. 28, 1778.

EDWARD BARRAS, jun.

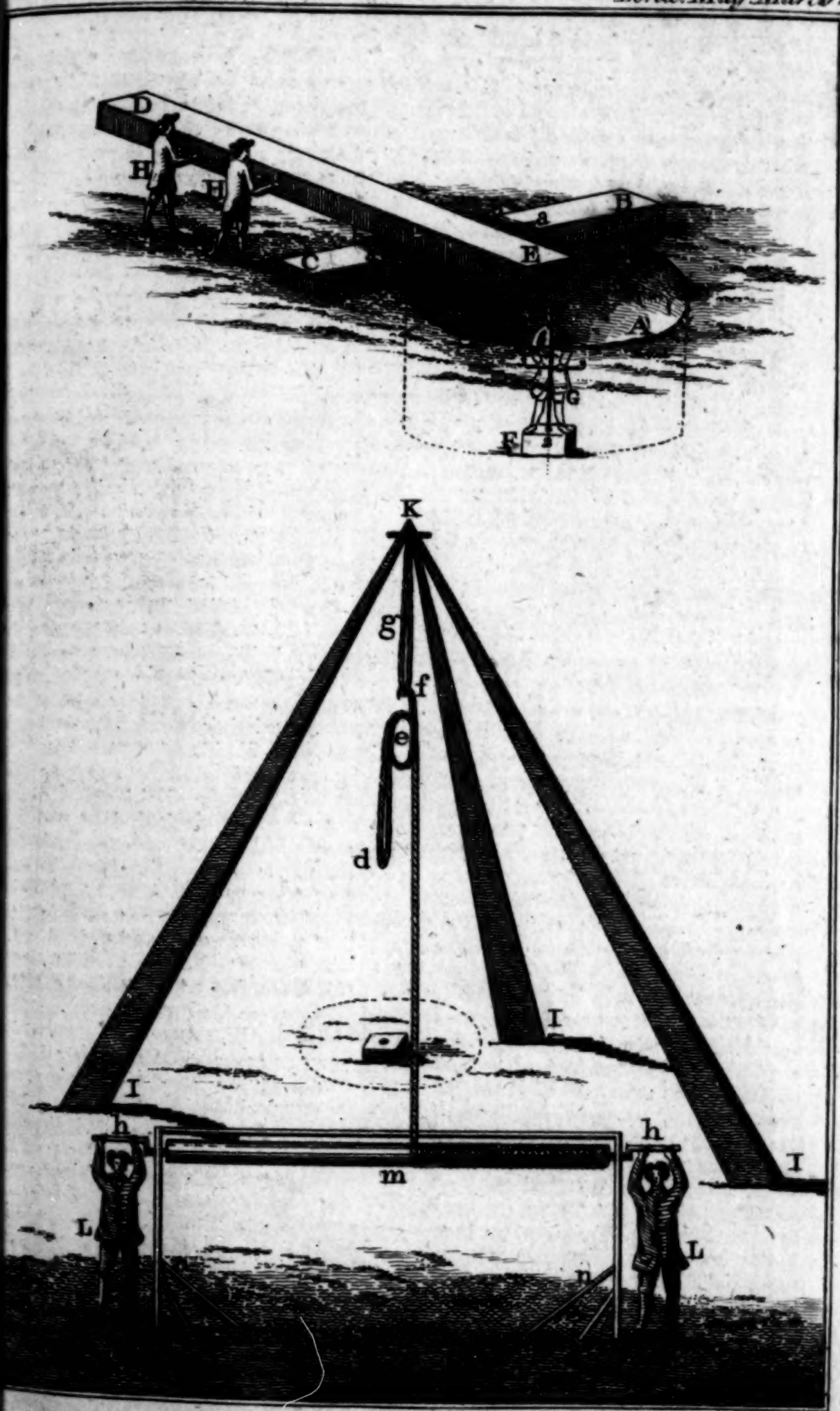
### *Description of boring with a Brake for Coal-Mines or Minerals, &c.*

A BRAKE is an instrument of great use in boring for coal mines or minerals, which lie to a great depth from the surface of the earth; it is one of the mechanical powers, and is nothing but a balance, hanging on a certain determined point, called its fulcrum, upon which it plays, and although its construction is so simple, it is the first of the mechanical powers for boring down to coal mines or minerals; and is, as I suppose, a perfect inflexible right line of no weight at all, to which is applied a balance; and two men are placed at different distances to raise and let fall the bore-rods; which are very heavy. The circle A. represents the circumference of a pit shaft to be sunk; or rather, where only a trial is to be made for coal by boring, to know whether there be coal or not, &c. and of what quality. To accomplish this, the borers put down the shaft represented by the circle A. about four foot deep, on account of properly fixing the brake; they then firmly fix the brake-clog B C upon which is fixed an iron bolt, or fulcrum, as represented at *a, a*, upon the brake-clog, upon which the brake plays, and there is a catch, or notch as at *b, b* underneath the brake, that prevents it from removing out of its proper place; the brake is made of wood, about a foot broad and about the same thickness; it is four yards in length, from the end D to the fulcrum being three yards; and from thence to the end E one yard; which is the common balance; there is at the end E what the borers call a

jigger nailed to it; being a rope with an iron link and a swivel in the middle; and at the other end, a rope with a loop that goes over the head of the bore-rods or wimble head, by which the brake moves the bore-rods up and down: at 2, the centre of the circle A a bore hole is begun, which is effected thus: the borers sit in the hole, and fix a square wood box as represented at F to prevent any dirt or stones from falling or getting into the hole to gorge or cram it up, when the rods are drawn out of it, and they bore with the rods by hand, as the borers term it, to a small depth, just as far as they think it convenient and necessary.

The brake being properly fixed, as before described, the borers put on as many rods as occasion requires, upon the rods fixed in the wimble or rods head, fastening them to one another with screws; they then put on them a chissel at the end of the bottom or lowest rod, and putting the rods with the chissel into the hole, they put the loop of the jigger over the wimble head; then the man as represented at G takes hold of the wimble head on each side of the jigger rope as at 3, 3, the other two men at H H all take hold of the brake, upon which is fixed two handles as are represented at 4, 4; the two men pressing down the brake raise the rods from the bottom of the hole about six inches more or less as the borers think most advisable and prudent on account of the stone being hard or soft. The man who has hold of the wimble head guides or turns round the rods gradually, or as he thinks most suitable to make the hole round, as the rods fall pushing them down, and he continues working the brake up and down in this manner alternately keeping a regular vibration, until they have occasion to think it necessary to put on the wimble to clear the hole, and bring up the stone cut or wrought by the chissel, &c. Therefore the rods must be drawn up, which is a great weight when there are a great number in the hole. When the hole is bored down a great depth, perhaps 50, 60, or 100 fathoms, which is efficaciously done by taking the jigger off the wimble head, and putting on the loop of the rope represented





*Boring Machine,  
For the Discovery of Coal-Mines.*







at *d*; this rope runs over the channel of the pulley *e*, hung upon the crooked iron *f*, which hangs upon the tackle rope *g*, upon the tackles represented by *I, I, I*, and *K*; this rope running in its channel upon the pulley to what the borers call a jack roll and standers; and being fastened to the roll *m*, the two men come from the brake and go to the jack roll at *L, L*, and turn the roll about by the handles *b, b*, in the same manner as a grindstone is worked; but the handles being higher, the rope coils round the roll, by which means they fully accomplish the drawing up or letting down such monstrous weights of rods; but if the rods to be drawn up are many in quantity, it must be observed, that when the wimble head reaches the pulley, they then screw off the rod next to the hole, putting a double cross-key on the top rod in the hole, to keep up the remaining part of the rods in the hole; this length of rods about six or eight being up, they screw on the wimble-head, upon the rod held up by the key, putting the loop of the rope over the head of the wimble; and in the same manner they draw the next length of rods, and so proceed until they all be drawn up; and they let the rods down in the same manner, as many at a time as the height of the tackles will permit. A jack roll and standers being so well known it is almost needless to

describe them; for *m* the roll having a small iron axis put into each end, which turn round upon the two standers *n, n*, the same axis being fixed in the handles by which they turn the roll round, the axles being so small, that they cause little friction. A bore-rod is about a yard long and made of iron, whose diameter is about two inches, being always about a quarter of an inch less in diameter than a chissel. The chissels are of different sizes, some being  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , three and four inches broad, just as occasion requires, for in cutting through quick sands they are obliged to bore with a large chissel, and sometimes they will lose their hole, and often the rods will set fast in quick sands. The wimble is always less in diameter than the chissel they bore with. But where trial has been made before for seams of coals, there is no occasion to bore from the surface of the earth, for the sinker puts down the shafts as far as he can, till interrupted by water, and then bores a hole down to the coal; and a drift being always driven from some of the pits already sunk, the borers work a hole into the drift with the bore-rods, in order to set off the water in the shaft, and by that means they clear the shaft of the water, and then there is no occasion for tackles, for the man can draw up, or let down the bore-rods by a jack-roll, or by a gin with horses.

*The following witty Hand-Bill was delivered to the Company at the last Masquerade at the PANTHEON, by a Gentleman in the Character of a Poet.*

**P R O P O S A L S**

For publishing by subscription,

**P O E M S, &c.**

By **Sir DACTYLO DISTICH,**

Knight of the Order of **APOLLO.**

*viz.*

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A Pindarick ode.

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Likewise a Syllabus of a new stage performance, to include every species of the drama, beginning at the creation, carried down to the present time, and capable of being continued to time's end, in defiance of the Unities.

Subscriptions taken in (for the Author) at the Muses Watering-Place, near Helicon; or by the author himself on the top of Parnassus.

**T**

**POETICAL**



P O E T I C A L E S S A Y S.

THE FRIEND.

*An unfinished Poem. By a LADY.*

WELCOME ye soft embowering shades,  
Ye flowery meads, ye cool cascades !  
Hail ye sweet songsters of the grove,  
Ye artless advocates of love !  
In every note they seem to say,  
That power that rules the world—let all the  
world obey: [along,  
While the clear stream that gently glides  
Joins its soft murmurs to their softer song.  
Beneath some cool, some silent shade,  
Where fragrant woodbines form a glade ;  
Recluse from all tumultuous joy,  
And trifling scenes, that trifling minds em-  
ploy ;  
Let me recline, and thou kind fortune send,  
To share my solitude, some tender friend.  
Free from her sex's foibles be her mind,  
By nature generous, and by taste refined,  
Averse to scandal and from envy free,  
And clear from affectation let her be.  
No gay coquette, nor yet a formal prude,  
Nor one who deems it virtue to be rude.  
I'd have her lively, but her wit must be  
Unmixt with satire, free from pedantry.  
To nature only may she owe her charms,  
Be sweetness all her art—and beauty all her  
arms.

Such is the friend I wish—but ah! how few  
who know [flow.

Those calm delights that friendship can bestow  
How few have souls are capable to prove  
That gentle flame, as pure as angels' love!  
That tender warmth which heaven itself inspires,  
                    \* [generous fires.

For none but generous minds can feel such  
The god of friendship shuns the trifling heart,  
Nor to the weak his blessings will impart,  
Tho' fools to friendship's sacred rights pre-  
tend.

They neither make a lover or a friend.

Unfix'd, unsteady, by caprice they move,  
And know not why they hate, or why  
they love, [disapprove.

But what they praise to day—to-morrow  
Nor yet the mind that busy scenes employs,  
Or interest moves, can taste of Friendship's  
joys!—

Nor is this gentle power known to they  
O'er whom ambition holds a sov'reign sway.  
What is this power, how hard to be defin'd,  
This tender sympathy that rules the mind?

[Our fair correspondent, lost in the contemplation of this noble theme, here drops her pen, and asks the assistance of some kind bard to complete her little Poem, by a true definition of Friendship. Such a favour will be highly esteemed and inserted as soon as possible after it comes to hand.]

*The* DESPAIRING MUSICIAN

*An Ode.*

UNABLE to *descant* in *tuneable* rhyme,  
My spirits *unstrung*, and my pulse out  
of time;  
Of no *crotchet* of note my *slow* heart is possid,  
Each *jollity* *pauses*, each *fancy's* at rest.

## II.

Unnatural fate, too discordant by far,  
On all my gay lessons has doubled the bar;  
Still sharply repeats it, denies me repose,  
And flurs all my measures, and varies my  
WOES.

### III.

When I bid her *move* *flow* then she jigs  
away,

And *basely* acts counter to all I can say ;  
While raging I *shake* with a treble vexation,  
And A—MI is the *tenor* of each lamentation.

#### IV.

My ideas turn'd grave, dance in concert  
more,  
Or beat to those movements no time can re-  
store ; [plain  
Yon cliff will I scale that o'erlooks the sea  
Where a strong chord shall end me, and with  
the first strain.

*To Miss \* \* \* \**

1.

AS when imprison'd in a cage,  
The feather'd songster spends his rage,  
And struggles to get free;  
So has my rebel heart essay'd,  
To break the chains your eyes had made,  
And 'scape from love and thee.

## II.

But ah ! too hard the task I find :  
Such beauty with such virtue join'd,  
What bosom can withstand ?  
All other fetters may be broke,  
Be forc'd by the compulsive stroke,  
Or yield to sleight of hand.

### III.

Love's hands alone can baffle art;  
No medicine can alluage the smart  
His barbed arrows give.  
Pity me then and ease my pain,  
Restore the wretch your eyes have slain,  
O smile, and bid me live.

#### IV.

No more with skill and saws profound  
Will I attempt to cure the wound  
That you alone can heal.  
Proud of my chains I'll gladly own  
Your sov'reign sway ; and you alone  
I'll serve with fervent zeal.

EUGENIO

**SON**



## A SONNET.

**R**OXANA, with enraptur'd eyes,  
And heart no more my own, I saw;  
Her cheeks diffus'd the brightest dyes,  
Her form betray'd no envious flaw.

When absent, with excess I lov'd;  
What passions on my bosom prey'd!  
How slow the jealous minutes mov'd,  
That kept me from the heavenly maid!

But ah! since cruel fortune gave  
Her cheapen'd graces to my arms,  
The padded stays no more enslave;  
The painted cheek no longer charms.  
No more her face is peerless deem'd,  
No more her slave I suppliant bow;  
And though she first a goddess seem'd,  
I scarcely style her woman now.

## The BACHELOR'S WISH.

One—Female companion to soften my cares,  
Two—Thousand a-year to support my affairs;  
Three—Dogs and a gun when to sport I incline,  
Four—Horses and chaise to indulge me and mine;  
Five—Jolly companions with whom to make merry, [Sherry;  
Six—Dishes each day, with six glasses of  
Seven—Beds in my house, for my friends at their leisure, [pleasure,  
Eight—Somethings-or-other, to add to their  
Nine—Pounds in my pocket when cash I require; [fire,  
Ten—Favours are all that on earth I desire,  
And a passport to heav'n when from earth I retire!

## ENIGMAS on two LADIES of BRISTOL.

**G**OOD Jacob's pillar, with a dwelling plac'd, [dress'd,  
Will shew a nymph whose mind the Graces  
Whose person Venus lent her aid to form,  
And pleas'd Minerva guards her safe from harm.

Upper Grosvenor Street.

E. B—E.

A Mountain and mansion if join'd right together,  
Will shew you a lady whose wit's not a feather,  
But is properly pointed and always well aim'd,  
At the foibles of those who for beauty are fam'd.

A. H—N.

## Favourite Airs in the new Comic Opera of BELPHEGOR; Or, THE WISHES.

A I R, Miss Simpson.

**W**HAT a scolding I got t'other day for the flow'r  
Which kneeling you forc'd me to choose;  
Your look was so tender I had not the pow'r,  
I had not the will to refuse.

Ah! treacherous Colin, that rose-bud, I doubt  
A thorn in my bosom has been;  
While artful you strove to adorn it without,  
You pilfer'd its peace from within.

A I R, Mr. Davies.

IN truth and tenderness secure,  
The pangs of absence I'll endure:  
Content to quit my bosom's queen,  
While honour cheers the parting scene,  
For every lonely hour shall be  
Employ'd, my fair, to think on thee.  
When morn invites to early toil,  
Thy love shall make my labours smile;  
When ev'ning calls to downy rest,  
That hope shall sooth my pensive breast,  
For every lonely, &c.

A I R, Mr. Moody.

Was such folly ever seen?  
What can these vagaries mean?  
Press'd and courted yesterday,  
Laugh'd at and refus'd to-day:  
But in vain we think to find  
Reason in a woman's mind.

Sooner I'll forget to plow;  
Sooner fire my barley mow;  
Sooner fancy to procure  
Plenteous crops without manure,  
Than again expect to find  
Reason in a woman's mind!

## E P I T A P H.

On a YOUNG LADY.

**F**AIR, kind, and true—a treasure each alone,  
A wife—a mistress—and a friend in one,  
Rest in this tomb, rais'd at thy husband's cost,  
Here sadly summing, what he had—and lost!

Come virgins, ere in equal bands you join,  
Come first and offer at her sacred shrine!  
Pray but for half the virtues of this wife:  
Compound for all the rest with longer life;  
And wish your vows, like hers, may be return'd,  
So lov'd when living! and when dead so mourn'd!

J. S.

Two additional Odes of Horace, lately communicated by Gaspar Pallavicini, Sub-Librarian in the Palatine Library.

With an English Translation.

Lib. I. Ode 39.

Ad Julium Florum.

**D**ISCOLOR grandem gravat uva ramum,  
Instat Autumnus; glacialis anno  
Mox Hyems volvente aderit, capillis  
Horrida canis.

Jam licet nymphas trepide fugaces  
Insequi, lento pede detinendas;  
Et labris captæ, simulantis iram,

Oscula figi.



Jam licet vino madidos vetusto  
De die lætum recitare carmen;  
Flore, si te des hilarem, licebit

Sumere noctem.

Jam vide curas Aquilone sparsas!  
Mens viri fortis sibi constat, utrum  
Seriùs lethe, citiusve tristis

Advolat hora.

ODE 40. *Ad Librum suum.*

DULCI libello nemo sodalium  
Forfan meorum charior extitit;  
De te merenti quid fidelis

Officium domino rependes!

Te Roma cautum territat ardua!  
Depone vanos invidiæ metus;  
Urbisque fidens dignitati,

Per plateas animosus audi.

En quo furentes Eumenidum choros  
Dis jecit almo fulmine Jupiter!  
Huic ara stabit, fama cantu

Perpetuo celebranda crescet.

HORACE. Book I. Ode 39.

To Julius Florus.

THE grape's dark cluster bends the heavy  
bough,

Now Autumn reigns; but soon the rolling year  
Shall hoary winter bring with horrid brow,  
Shaking of frost a glitt'ring spear.

Now is the season, in reverted race,  
Gently to stop the wily-flying maid;  
The am'rous hero's kisses will find place,  
By her mock anger undismay'd.  
Now is the season, warm'd with treasur'd  
wine,

By day the mirthful poem to recite;  
Or if my Florus shall to sing incline,  
We'll listen all the blissful night.  
Now lo! how troubles flit in wind!  
The brave man with collected soul,  
Is still prepar'd long ling'ring hours to find,  
Or life precipitately roll.

ODE 40. *To his Book.*

I.

DEAR book, of many a tuneful dream,  
Belike no friend I more esteem;  
Yet what return have I to boast  
Of good from thee for all my cost?

II.

Thee stately Rome dejects with fear!  
Vain doubts of envy disappear!  
In Rome's known dignity confide,  
Be fortitude thy guard and guide.

III.

Lo! the mad Eumenean band  
Is sell'd by Jove's kind thund'ring hand!  
An altar raise, let deathless song  
The triumph of the God prolong.

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

On Wednesday in the court of King's Bench, a cause was tried between two persons concerning the purchase of a mare. The evidence for the plaintiff proved that he purchased a mare from the defendant, at the price of 17l. which was warranted to be sound; that upon riding her home he thought he perceived her to move lame; that upon this suspicion he detained her five days, and then finding the complaint increase, he returned her as not answering the warranty. On the defendant's part it was first urged, that the mare was found at the time of delivery, and that, if not, she should have been returned according to the fifth condition of the sale, which limited the return to the evening of the ensuing day. Lord Mansfield, after speaking to the frequency of such suits, informed the jury that they had three things to consider; whether the beast was found according to the engagement; whether she was returned in due time, according to the conditions; and, whether, supposing the conditions of sale absurd, which was his opinion, she was returned in reasonable time, according to law. His Lordship said, to the first question, that

if the beast was subject to any kind of disorder, fixed or at certain periods, she could not be sold as found. To the second, he observed, that it was nonsensical, for that it was impossible to make a full discovery of latent faults in so short a time: And, to the third, that the circumstance of immediate suspicion was a sufficient cause for detaining her for the time alledged. His Lordship wished that these opinions might be laid down as rules, and recommended a verdict for the plaintiff, to which the jury readily assented.

SATURDAY, 28.

Yesterday being the day appointed for a general fast, their majesties attended divine service at the Chapel Royal, which was greatly crowded with nobility, &c.

The same day the House of Peers, preceded by the Lord Chancellor, went in procession from that house to Westminster Abbey, and heard divine service and a sermon preached by the bishop of Oxford.

The same day the House of Commons went to St. Margaret's church, and heard divine service, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Vyce, rector of Lambeth; after which the usual donation, by order of the speaker, was distributed to the poor.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

On Friday night some villains got into the vestry



vestry in St. Paul's Cathedral, where they broke open several doors, lighted a fire, burnt two fine prayer books, a gown and cassock of one of the residentiaries; two gowns of the dean's verger; and attempted to melt his silver verge; and so intoxicated themselves with some bottles of the sacramental tent wine, that they left the room in a filthy condition. It is presumed their design was upon the communion plate, which happily they did not find, nor is it kept in the vestry. It is supposed they concealed themselves in the church after divine service.

On Saturday a poor woman, with a child in her arms, applied at the Mansion-House for a summons for a churchwarden of a parish, for refusing to take her into the workhouse or allow her any thing; by which means she and her infant were five nights exposed in the street to the inclemency of the weather. While she was making her complaint, the poor infant perished in her arms, for want of warmth and necessary sustenance.

#### SATURDAY 7.

On Thursday as the water-bailiff and his assistants were in pursuit of some unlawful acts near Gravesend, they were boarded by a press-gang, who pressed nine of his men; one was released, the other eight were carried on board a tender. Complaint of which was yesterday made to the Lord Mayor, who wrote to Lieut. Tate, the regulating officer at Gravesend, demanding their release, which has since been complied with.

#### TUESDAY 10.

On Saturday was tried before Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, London, a cause which involved in it a question that the noble judge observed was of the highest import to commerce. The action was brought by a tradesman near the Mansion-house, against a merchant at Aberdeen, to recover the amount of some goods. The defendant insisted, that together with the money paid into court, and what had been otherwise received by bill for 381. the whole of the demand was fully satisfied. The plaintiff denied that the bill was ever meant to be received at his own risk: he took it only to endeavour, as an act of friendship, to procure the money upon it of the acceptor; but it turned out no proof, that a receipt was given for this bill by the plaintiff, without any exception; and that the defendant said at the time, that though the drawer was insolvent, he believed the acceptor to be a very good man; however, the reverse appeared, and the bill was dishonoured. The banker kept it three days after it became due, which was the 10th of July;—on the 21st the plaintiff wrote to the defendant, and not before. The question was, "Whether this should be held sufficient notice;" and the noble Lord on the bench pointed out this material doctrine as a rule in paper circulation: He said the law

requires that reasonable notice should be given in all such cases; that otherwise, the inconvenience would be terrible to traders, for this day that might be got, which tomorrow would be irrecoverable; that three days was the extent of time allowed to be recoverable; afterwards the holder of the bill must look to it as his own, and the plaintiff in this cause had neglected to write to the defendant for 13 days after the bill was due, which was ten days too late.

#### FRIDAY 13.

This day the French ambassador delivered a paper from the court of France, of which the following is a translation.

"The undersigned ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty has received express orders to make the following declaration to the court of London:

"The United States of North America, who are in full possession of independence, as pronounced by them on the 4th of July, 1776, having proposed to the king, to consolidate by a formal convention, the connexion begun to be established between the two nations, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed a treaty of friendship and commerce, designed to serve as a foundation for their mutual good correspondence.

"His majesty being determined to cultivate the good understanding subsisting between France and Great Britain, by every means compatible with his dignity, and the good of his subjects, thinks it necessary to make this proceeding known to the Court of London, and to declare at the same time, that the contracting parties have paid great attention, not to stipulate any exclusive advantages in favour of the French nation; and that the United States have reserved the liberty of treating with every nation whatever, upon the same footing of equality and reciprocity.

"In making this communication to the court of London, the king is firmly persuaded, she will find new proofs of his majesty's constant and sincere disposition for peace; and that his Britannic majesty, animated by the same sentiments, will equally avoid every thing that may alter their good harmony; and that he will particularly take effectual measures to prevent the commerce between his majesty's subjects and the United States of North America from being interrupted, and to cause all the usages received between commercial nations to be, in this respect, observed, and all those rules which can be said to subsist between the two crowns of France and Great Britain.

"In this just confidence, the undersigned ambassador thinks it superfluous to acquaint the British minister, that the king his master, being determined to protect effectually the lawful commerce of his subjects, and to maintain the dignity of his flag, his majesty has, in consequence, taken eventual



eventual measures in concert with the United States of North America.

"Signed,

"Le M. De Noailles,"

London, March 13, 1778.

#### SATURDAY 14.

Yesterday about one o'clock the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Bull, Sawbridge, Oliver, Hayley, and Wooldridge, with about 60 common-council-men, the remembrancer, chamberlain, town-clerk, and other officers, proceeded from Guildhall to St. James's, and presented an humble address and petition to his majesty, relative to the present unhappy disputes between Great Britain and her colonies.

#### TUESDAY 17.

Barrington the pickpocket, having been taken up on suspicion of picking pockets on Sunday at St. Sepulchre's church, when a gold watch, a metal one, a gold snuff-box, and a purse were taken from him by Mr. Payne, the constable, at the watch-house, was yesterday examined before Mr. Alderman Pugh, at the Mansion House. He was first taken to Guildhall, but no magistrate being there, he was conducted in a coach to the Mansion House through a great concourse of people, who thronged about the coach to such a degree, that it was stopped several times on its way, and the glasses were ordered to be pulled down, that the populace might have a full view of him. At the Mansion House the mob was increased so much, that the prosecutrix was obliged to be handed through the windows. The examination was very short. Ann Ironmonger, servant to Sir Peter Parker, in Queen Anne Street, swore that she lost a metal watch, which she had had for the space of twelve months, at St. Sepulchre's church the day before. Payne produced a metal watch in a tortoiseshell case, which Ann Ironmonger swore to. Being asked by Barrington if she knew the number of the watch? she replied "no;" but she swore to the case, and also the ribbon. Barrington being called on for his defence, replied as follows; "I hope your worship will not be offended with me for deferring my defence to a superior court. I humbly request you will commit me to Newgate." This request was complied with.

#### THURSDAY 19.

There was the hottest press on the Thames on Tuesday night and yesterday morning ever known. The gangs took a great number of sailors, not a vessel escaped, even those that had protections were carried off.

So strict was the search for seamen that they took some of the crews of the ships belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, which were just on the point of sailing.

#### SATURDAY 21.

Yesterday morning at six o'clock his excellency the French ambassador set out from his house at Whitehall, with all his retinue,

on his return home, pursuant to orders from his court.

#### SATURDAY 28.

Early yesterday morning Lord Stormont arrived in town from Paris.

The court of France having laid an embargo on all English ships in the French ports, it was yesterday reported, that an order was sent to the Custom House to stop all French ships in the river.

Yesterday orders were sent from the Secretary of State's Office, to the Lord Lieutenants of the different counties, to embody the militia of each county immediately.

#### MARRIAGES.

Feb. **P**HILIP Anstruther, Esq. eldest son of 22. Sir John Anstruther, bart. to Miss Paterfon, daughter of Sir John Paterfon, bart.—March 1. Thomas Hope, esq. to Miss Newton, daughter of Sir Gilbert Newton, bart. 5. Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley, in the county of Norfolk, bart. to the second daughter of Robert Palmer, esq. of Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.—6. The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to Miss Burn, of Spring Gardens.

#### DEATHS.

Feb. **I**N Italy, Lady Louisa Mann, lady of 2. Sir Horace Mann, of Bourne Place, 22. Lieutenant General Gisborne, governor of Charlemont, member of parliament for Lismore in Ireland, and colonel of the 16th regiment of foot, now in America.—24. The right hon. John Saville, Earl of Maccaborough, of the kingdom of Ireland.—March 1. Sir Richard Aston, knt. one of his majesty's justices of the court of King's Bench.—2. John Lloyd, esq. vice admiral of the blue.—3. The Rev. Mr. Davy, vicar of Exminster, in Devonshire, brother to Sir John Davy, bart. of the said county.—4. The right hon. Dowager Lady Abergavenny. 5. Mrs. Egerton, daughter of Sir Francis Head, bart. and relict of Dr. Egerton, formerly one of the prebendaries of Canterbury. 7. Sir Thomas Hesketh, bart.—10. Mr. Francis Badini, author of several Italian operas, viz. Il Disertore, Le Pazzie d'Orlando, Il Baccio, La Vestale, and some others.—13. Sir Charles Mordaunt, bart. 17. Miss Dyson, eldest daughter of the late right honourable Jeremiah Dyson.—23. William Loney, Esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-House.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

Plymouth, Feb. 21.

**T**HE American prisoners here have received a share of the bounty of the subscribers to their relief, which, I suppose, with cloathing, and some little money given them, may amount to about 3l. per man; they seem very happy now, and particularly



in the notice that has been taken of them. Our dock-yard is all hurry and bustle, and will remain so, I suppose, till the end of spring, when the ships will all be fitted for sea."

Hereford, Feb. 26. By a letter from Wolverhampton, we are informed of a shocking attempt to commit murder last week. A young man, who had been married about two years to a very agreeable young lady, spent the evening, to appearance, cheerfully and happily with his wife at her father's; they returned home, and went to bed; in the morning between six and seven, while she lay asleep, he took a knife and cut her across the throat; she started and cried out, for God's sake, Mr. —, what would you do? He finding his horrid purpose not compleated, stabbed her near the breast, which went against her rib, and again in her cheek, which partly divided her tongue. She then finding his diabolical purpose, had the presence of mind to feign death, at which he run off with all expedition; and she, in her mangled condition, got out of bed, threw up the window, and by signs of distress drew a person passing by to her, the hue and cry was raised, he was pursued, and soon apprehended; before he could be seized, he drew a pistol out of his pocket and snapt it at himself, but it missed fire; he then took a knife and cut his throat, which is not likely to prove mortal, nor are the lady's wounds.

### SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 28.

LAST week the court of session determined a cause of much importance to the liberty of the subject. An old sailor, who had retired from a seafaring life to a cottage at Fountainbridge near this city, was attacked by a press gang, who attempted to break open his door; he fired upon them, and wounded one of them in the arm, but upon being assured that he would be carried before a magistrate he submitted; the press-gang however, in place of fulfilling their promise, put him on board a tender at Leith, from whence he was conveyed to the Nore. The present action was brought to recover his liberty and damages. He brought proof that he was 76 years of age, and pleaded the statute 13 George II. cap. 17, which enacts, "That every person aged 55 or upwards, shall be exempted from being impressed." It was answered, that that act only meant to exempt persons aged and infirm, and that it was the practice both in England and Scotland to impress men above 55, if they were fit for service. The court of session gave judgment in favour of the liberty of the sailor, and ordered him to be brought from the Nore, and produced in court, betwixt this and the 10th of March, and are then to determine the point as to expenses and damages."

### AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, March 17, 1778.

Copy of a Letter from Gen. Sir William Howe to Lord G. Germain, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated at Philadelphia, the 19th of January, 1778.

MY LORD,

THE present appearance of the weather encouraging me to hope the river will be sufficiently open in a few days to admit of a packet sailing, I have prepared my dispatches to this date, and shall send them off without waiting for the receipt of those from your Lordship by the Lord Hyde packet, which I am informed by Sir Henry Clinton arrived at New-York the 1st instant, and were detained upon a supposition that the navigation of this river would not be open for a ship of force, and not thinking it advisable to trust them in the packet, or in the armed vessel bringing the advice.

There has not any thing more material happened since the departure of Lord Cornwallis, who I requested to be the bearer of my last dispatches, than the passing a considerable detachment of the army across the Schuylkill on the 22d of December, to take post on the heights of Derby, in order to cover the collecting and transporting by water, as well as by land, a large quantity of forage which that country afforded. About 1000 tons were brought in, a quantity judged to be nearly sufficient for the winter consumption; and the detachment returned on the 28th of December, without any further attempts from the enemy to retard the progress of the foragers, than from small parties skulking, as is their custom, to seize upon the straggling soldiers: One of these parties, consisting of two officers and 30 men, were decoyed by two dragoons of the 17th regiment into an ambuscade, and made prisoners.

On the 30th and 31st of December the troops went into winter quarters in this town, where they are well accommodated.

The enemy's army, excepting a detachment of 1200 men at Wilmington, is huddled in the woods near Valley Forge upon the Schuylkill, 26 miles from hence, and in a very strong position.

Colonel Harcourt, who will have the honour of presenting these dispatches, has my leave to go to England upon his private affairs, to whom I beg leave to refer your Lordship for the fullest information that may be required. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. HOWE.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

EVERY thing seems to announce a war in Germany as well as between the Russians and the Porte; and if one may judge by the preparations it will be a very bloody and obstinate contest. It is said that the



the emperor will head his own troops, and will have under him the new Marshal Baron de Loudon, and that General Nadaſti will command another army. A large train of artillery was sent from hence to Konigsgratz in the night of the 26th: 8000 recruits are raising in the hereditary estates, and 4000 in the Polish provinces. All the corps of cavalry, infantry, and light troops, which were in Hungary, have received orders to march, and many of them are already arrived at the frontiers of Moravia. There will be two rendezvous general, one in Bohemia, and the other in Moravia, and all the regiments which are in Italy, Styria, and in the Austrian Netherlands, have received orders to march to Bohemia. It is even said that the troops stationed in Poland are to unite on the borders of the Vistula.

Nothing is seen at Toulon but ships building and careening, and other warlike preparations, and upwards of 4000 fresh workmen have been lately engaged. All the ships fitted out take in six months provision, and the hospital of St. Mandrie is going to be re-established.

Letters from Cadiz, dated the 3d instant,

mention, that orders are arrived there from court to prepare provisions and ammunition for 40 men of war and 10 frigates, which are to rendezvous in that port. All the officers of the navy, who have leave of absence, have received orders to return, and sailors are raising throughout all the coasts of Spain. These 40 men of war and 10 frigates, with the two squadrons at the Havannah and Buenos Ayres, will make the most formidable armament that Spain has had since Philip the Second's time. We are assured that 12,000 men of the infantry are going to be incorporated into the marines.

A very important object at present takes up the attention of the whole kingdom. It is reported that all the trade of the Spanish new world is to be laid open and become free to all the ports in Spain, as well on the ocean as on the Mediterranean; the trade to Mexico alone to be excepted, and confined to Cadiz. If this plan, worthy of a great minister, should be carried into execution, all the provinces in Spain will acquire the activity which creates industry, and promotes agriculture and population.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*THE* poetry on the Death of a young Lady at Bristol, came too late for this month; it shall be inserted in our next, if the Author will dispense with the apology, which is unnecessary.

The verses to a friend are received, and under revision.

The letter on the Death of a Boy of ten years of age, is proper as a consolatory epistle to his friends, but by no means for the public; it will be returned if the writer thinks proper to send for it.

The Epitaphium Chemicum is better known to the public than to our correspondents, having been reprinted we suppose in twenty monthly publications at different periods.

The essay on Happiness, by our worthy friend D. M—e, is very acceptable. Does he mean to have his name printed at full length, or only the initials? The Editor requests that gentlemen would be explicit on this head; the other communication by the same hand cannot be inserted, having appeared in another Magazine last month.

The essay and calculations on the National Debt are under consideration.

The State of the Finances of France promised by A. M. will be highly acceptable at this time, we therefore request to have it early in the course of next month.

Spring, a poem by a Lady, came to hand after the Poetry for this month was composed, and perhaps the lady herself, on reflection, will think it more suitable for the next.

L. D. may be assured that an account of travels through any part of our country, with drawings of any curious edifices or views, not extant in plates, are sacred property, will be acknowledged as very great favours, and inserted without loss of time.

Our correspondent who signs himself a Stock-Holder, may depend on our giving him an opinion on the present state of the funds, his letter having been sent to the Editor of "Every Man his own Broker," who has kindly promised to favour us with his sentiments upon the subject in our Magazine for April.